THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 9419.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, *W. Loader*, commander. Has excellent accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick despatch. For terms of freight and passage, apply to *McGregor Brownrigg, and Co.* Rampart Row, 15th August, 1837.

This ship will call on the coast for passengers should sufficient inducement offer.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*, Has excellent acommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to,

GREY, PARLANE AND Co.

Rampart Row August, 15th 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing ship *Huddersfield* 346 Tons, *Captain G. Hall* For Freight or passage apply to

GEORGE S. KING.

15th August. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Brig Rapid*, Burthen 232 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *Messrs. Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 15th August, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits, of *Edward Bennett Jackson*, late a Captain of His Majesty's Second Queens Royal Regiment of Foot, deceased, may be granted to *Shapoorjee Muncherjee*, Balliwalla, of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitant, a Bond Creditor of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1837.

H. A. WOODHOUSE,—*Petitioners, Proctor.*

અરનાર•ફડવરડ•બેનેટ•બાદશાંન•પાદશા
ડી•બેદમ•આ[illegible]ની•ખીજ્જ•ક્રુનશા•રાએલનો
[illegible]•શર્ક•આપ•મીલકતાનુ
અખતીઆરનામુકરેલા•શાા૩•શ્રી•સુંમબઇ
ની•જ્યુડીકેટરની•કુપરીમ•કોરટમો•શાપુર
જી•સંનચેરજી•બાલીવાલા•શ્રી•સુંમબઇનો•
પારશી•વેપારી•તથા•એજ•મરનારનો•બંાડ
નો•માંગનારછે•તેને•અરજ•કીધીછે•જે•મકને
મલે—એ•વાશિત•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•કેનાં
બાબશતા•કોએ•તેનાંઓને•અકેર•થાએ—
તારીખ ૧૧ મી•આગશટ ૧૮૩૭ ❀
કેચ—ઓ—ફુડકાકુરા
અરજદારનો•વકીલ.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday the 23d August 1837. Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve the property of a gentleman proceeded to England a service of Silver Plate, consisting of Curry Dishes, Table and Dessert Spoons, and Forks, Soup Ladle, Gravy Spoon and Fish Knife, Two Pairs of Double handsome curry Dishes with Silver Edges, and three pairs of Plated Bottle Stands, with rich silver edges.

ALSO.

On the same day, 5 pair of very elegant Double Branch, plated pillar Shades, with rich Silver Edges handsomely Engraved shades and Spare ones to match. These Candlesticks are very handsome, all correspond, and are well adapted for the table of a regimental Mess room.

Messrs. FRITH, and Co. will be happy to treat with purchasers for any of the above, by private sale prior to the above date.—Nesbit Lane, August, 15th 1837.

ON SALE at the godowns of *Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell*, a few well finished Guns and Pistols.—Rampart Row 15th August 1837.

FOR SALE, a pair of strong servicable Persian Horses, well broken in for double or single Harness the property of a Gentleman, to be seen at J. GARNERS Livery Stables Bellassis Road, Bycullah.—Bombay 15th August, 1837.

TO BE SOLD on Saturday next the 19th Instant, at 2 P. M. on account of the concerned, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Thomas Jefferies and Co.* 115 Bags of Siam Sugar marked T. S. "damaged," Ex Eliza Ann, from Singapore.—Nesbit Lane, 14th August, 1837.

MESSRS. D. and M. PESTONJEE have just received a small batch of Elliot's Beer, for sale Ex "Morley" at 40 Rupees per Hhd. Cash.—Bombay 14th August 1837.

NOTICE.—The Sale of the chain cables Anchor and Sugar advertised for sale this day is postponed until Tomorrow the 16th this day being a Native holiday.—Thursday 15th August 1837.

YATES AND Co.—*Auctioners.*

AUCTION.—To-morrow Wednesday the 16th will be sold by Public Auction at the Custom House Bunder on account of those concerned the following bags of Sugar more or less in a damaged state, marks as per margin,

C. T. & Co.

898, Eight hundred and ninety eight bags of Sugar imported per Ship *Eliza Anne, Poulson.*

Terms of the Sale, Cash,

A deposit of 20 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the lots will remain at the risk of the purchaser from the moment they are knocked down and unless cleared within 3 days they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser and the deposit forfeited.

YATES AND Co.—*Auctioners.*

AUCTION.—On Thusday the 17th Inst. will be sold at the Musseed Bunder on account of those whom it may concern 175 Bags of Sugar more or less in a damaged state marks as per margin and imported per Ship Cavendish Bentick.

A. C.

TERMS OF THE SALE—CASH.

A deposit of 20 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the Lots to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment it is knocked down and if not cleared away within three days it will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser, and deposit forfeited. YATES AND CO.

AUCTIONERS.

AUCTION.—On Thursday the 25th August, *Yates and Co.*, will sell by Public Auction a large quantity of Hindoostanee oats, for seed they are particularly recommended as good for food.—Meadows Sreet.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major General Willshire, Staff, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign G. A. Leckie, 22d Regt. N. I. to Belgaum.
Lieutenant A. G. Shaw ditto ditto to ditto.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Neemuch, on the 5th August, the Lady of Captain Rutherfurd, 28th Regt. Bengal N. I. of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

August 12th.—Ship Hydrooss, Shaik Essooff, Naiquedah, from Mocha 28th July 1837.

Passengers.—P. L. Pope, Esq. S. P. Sternage, 30 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 13th.—Ship Childe Harold, G. Willis, Master, to Cape of Good Hope, and London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Lodwick, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. Rousman, Col. Lodwick, Captain Cooper, Captain Blood, Lieut. Pottinger, Mr. Hart, 27 Seamen, 1 Malay's, 1 Jew, and Servants.

Do. 13th.—Brig Flora, James, Smith, Donahoy, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mrs. Donahoy, Mr. Rogers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall endeavour as far as possible to comply with the wishes of our Subscriber at Mirzapore on the subject of our extras. He must be aware, that it is very difficult in the few hours within which an extra is prepared to embrace all topics. We may instance yesterday, when in order to enable our readers to obtain the overland intelligence at the earliest moment we despatched an extra by the dawk at 5 P. M. our correspondence and newspapers not having come to hand before a quarter past 10 the same morning.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 15th AUGUST, 1837.

By the letter of our correspondent at Alexandria we are informed, that the Russian Government had drawn together a large force, to act against the independent chiefs of the Caucasus; one division of which under Baron Rosen had marched from Tiflis, another from Sebastapol, and a third from Anapa, whose simultaneous and combined movement it was expected would bear down all opposition. Up to the date of our last intelligence no engagement had taken place, and as the Circassians have more than once defeated similar attempts upon their liberties, it is not improbable that the Russians may yet receive a check to that insatiable ambition which listens to no remonstrances and accounts every tact of Machiavelian diplomacy justifiable in its onward career.

It is rather an extraordinary circumstance that we find nothing definite in any part of our intelligence from England, upon the subject of the *Vixen*, which involved as the Minister stated a question of *peace* or *war*. Can it be, that after all our blustering the Russians were right in the seizure; or has the British Minister been outwitted by Russian finesse and cajoled by the *scrupulous Autocrat*? All we learn about the matter is that it has been amicably arranged. We hope *coûte qui coûte* that British honour has also been consulted. We have no great predilection for honours which are heaped upon an Ambassador without the nation being fully apprized of the pros and cons—the good consideration upon which the marks of distinction are founded. Lord Durham, we can hardly doubt, has merited the favor of His Majesty; but as a constitutional people we should know something more about the matter than a mere announcement that this favor was conferred on the noble Lord in consequence of his having satisfactorily arranged the matter of the *Vixen*.

The short time we had yesterday, for perusing the papers and correspondence received by the overland mail, did not permit us to scan very accurately the intelligence which we had obtained, or to state any thing very positively with respect to the war desolating the Spanish Peninsula. From a more attentive consideration of the discordant and conflicting materials with which the journals are charged, and as far as we can possibly elicit any thing like a faithful narrative from the partisan writings which have reached us, we are induced on the whole to believe, that the late military enterprises in that country have been to the advantage of the Queen of Spain. It appears that the Carlists had determined, soon after their succesful defence of *Ernani*, to march upon *Arragon*; so as to put themselves more in communication with the interior of the country, and to try the effect of such a forward movement on the Spanish Metropolis. It is stated by their political antagonists that this movement was influenced by the arrival on the 9th of May of Espartero with a large increase of force at St. Sebastian; which raising the Queen's Army there to 30,000 men rendered it impossible for the Carlists any longer to maintain their position at *Ernani*; and that the movement of the Carlists upon *Arragon* was a retreat before the greater force of their enemy. Be this as it may, we find that on the 11th May Don Sebastian in company with Don Carlos quitted *Ernani*, taking with him 16 Battalions, and leaving 14 behind him to keep his antagonists in check. Upon this event Irribarren, having obtained intelligence of the movement of the Carlists, gained the Ebro in one day with 8000 men, and the Christino General Buren at the same time occupied Lograno with a column of 10,000. The formidable force of the Carlists having been thus divided and split by the march upon *Arragon*, Espartero on the 14th attacked and captured *Ernani*, taking 300 prisoners and some cannon, and driving the Carlists back upon *Andouin*. Upon the morning of the 16th Espartero and General Evans marched upon *Oyarzun*, which the Carlists abandoned on their approach, and the Queen's troops, leaving 700 men to occupy that place, in the afternoon of the same day invested *Fort del Parque* and the strongly fortified town of *Irun*. In our Extra of Sunday the dispatch of General Evans shews, that this fortress was valiantly defended, and its possession not obtained until after a bloody struggle. The assault lasted 20 hours but at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 17th it was stormed and carried. The small number of the prisoners taken in the last affair shews, we fear, that both assailants and defendants were stimulated by a bitter animosity. The fortress of Fontarabia, in the neighbourhood of *Irun*, awed by thefall of that important military post, capitulated on the evening of the 18th, and 270 men and 13 officers surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Thus, by the movement of the Carlists and their abandonment of Ernani, have the Queen's forces been enabled to strengthen themselves in a most important manner, and to secure the possession of several strongly fortified places, so as to crush the hopes of the Carlists of their being enabled to recover their lost ground in this quarter of Spain. Whilst these proceedings were taking in the North DON SEBASTIAN continued his march, and was on the 15th of May at *Estella*, Irribarren being at the same time in the neighbourhood of *Puente la Reyna*. On the 18th the Carlists with 20 Battalions and 12 Squadrons were at *Echarry* marching on ARRAGON, and as Irribarren was watching their progress with 12 Battalions and 600 Cavalry an engagement was expected shortly to ensue between the contending armies. The Carlist force while thus marching npon Arragon does not appear to have obtained any augmentation from the zeal of any of their partisans, the Queen's troops, on the contrary, under Irribarren and Buren were receiving continual reinforcements, and the national guards as they advanced flocked to the Queen's standard. On the 20th Irribarren, who had effectually succeeded in preventing the junction of DON SEBASTIAN and Cabrera, attacked the former at Huesca, in the hope of forcing him into the open country; but although the object was not obtained, yet the Carlists appear to have received a severe check, and instead of attempting a further advance we find them occupied in fortifying *Huesca*, where they were still, according to the latest Intelligence we have received. We think therefore we are right in our opinion, that the proceedings in the Spanish Peninsula have since the period of the Queen's troops recommencing operations been successful. This at all events is certain, that the position of the Queen in the North, in consequence of the fall of *Behobie Oyarzun Irun* and *Fontarabia* is greatly improved, and St. Sebastian disembarassed of a powerful force in its neighbourhood, which prevented the troops there stationed from carrying their operations in any other direction. The diversion which has thus been created will enable the legion under General Evans to extend the Queen's influence in the bordering provinces, and also keep in check the insurrectionary movements which have manifested themselves in several quarters. The anarchists both at Tarragona and Barcelona, taking advantage of the occupation of the Queen's troops in the movements which we have detailed, excited alarming troubles in both those cities; which were however promptly suppressed by the vigorous interposition of authority, Xanderos, the chief of the insurrectionary movement at the latter place, having been shot. Matters therefore appear to be at this pass with the Carlists, that if their march be thoroughly checked by the forces new congregating around them at Huesca, we can see no chance for them but surrender. To advance further into Spain would only increase their difficulties; and to attempt this, in the face of a force so much superior as that which Irribarren appears to have, would at the same time be a difficult and perilous operation. Their retreat upon France too seems attended even with greater difficulties, for the enemy have already in anticipation provided for this, all the strong places being in the hands of the Queenites. We had forgotten to mention, that in the action at Huesca, Irrebarren was wounded and the command had therefore been commited to Buren.

Lieut. Colonel Fitzroy has been appointed Governor of Prince Edward Island.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

CHURCH-RATES.

In the House of Commons, on Monday the 21st May Mr. Bernal reported from the Committee of the whole House the following resolution—

"That, for the repair and maintainance of parochial churches and chapels in England and Wales, and the due celebration of religious worship therein, a permanent and adequate provision be made out of an increased value given to Church-lands, by the introduction of a new system of management, and by the application of the proceeds of pew-rents; the collection of Church-rates ceasing altogether from a day to be determined by law; and that, in order to facilitate and give early effect to this resolution, the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury be authorized to make advances on the security, and repayable on, the produce of such Church-lands."

Mr. Bernal moved that the resolution be read a second time.

Mr. Andrew Johnston moved an amendment.

"That it is the opiniou of this House, that funds may be derivered from an improved made of management of Church-lands; and that these funds should be applied to religious instruction within the Established Church, where the same may be found deficient in proportion to the existing population."

Mr. Johnston expressed his regret at being compelled on this question to oppose Ministers, whom he was in the habit of supporting, and with whose general principles of government he agreed. He approved of the plan proposed by Ministers, so far as it went to improve the property of the Church; but he considered that the Church itself should have the benefit accruing from such improvement. It was a fearful reflection, that, if every place of worship within a radius of eight miles round London were full, only 640,000 out of a population of two millions could find church accommodation. It was unfortunate that for this most pressing evil it was very difficult to find a remedy; and he was opposed to any plan which would deprive the Church of the means she had of providing additional church accommodation.

Mr. BAINES defended the Ministerial plan; and, on behalf of the Dissenters, would say, that it would be a healing measure. It had been said that the Methodists were in favour of Church-rates; but no petition against their abolition had been presented from that body; while, on the other hand, he and others had presented petitions in favour of the Government proposition, which had been signed by many Methodists. It was not the amount of the tax, but the principle involved in the payment of the rates, to which the Dissenters mainly objected.

Mr. HARDY ridiculed the idea that the Dissenters had any conscientious objection to a state endowment. Their ready acceptance of the *regium donum* showed that, and the existence of Lady Hewley's fund proved that they were not averse to endowments when they could get them.

Mr. HUME said, that the Dissenters justly considered it a degradation to be compelled to pay for the support of a Church with whose doctrines and discipline they could not agree. It was a tribute which they were called upon to pay; whether the amount was in pence or pounds, it was still a tribute.

Mr. BORTHWICK said, the actual question before the House was, whether, suppose a fund to be created out of the Cuurch property, that fund should be applicable to the purposes of the Church to which it belonged. He maintained that it was; and that the present measure was neither more nor less than an English Appropriation-clause.

Mr. LAMBTON opproved of the principle of the measure; but wished protection to be given to the Church lessees, especially the tenants of coal-lands, on whom it would operate unfairly.

Mr. Twiss contended that the Attorney-General's law respecting Church-rates was erroneous; and that there was a legal obligation to pay them which the Courts might and ought to enforce. He implored the House for the sake of the poor not to diminish the opportunities of acquiring the "means of grace and the hope of glory."

Sir ROBERT ROLFE (Solicitor-General) fully concurred in the law as laid down by the Attorney-General. In spite of Mr. Twiss's rhetorical flourishes, he maintained that all that the Courts could do would be to compel payment of a rate legally made—

The honourable Member for Cardiff (Dr. Nicholl) had stated on a recent occasion, that he was in possession of certain manuscripts which established the fact that in early times the laws sanctioned the doctrine that, when the parish refused to make a rate, the Churchwarden might make it himsetf. If that were really the law, all difficulty on the subject would be removed. But it was certainly very extraordinary that, in the numerous discussions which the subject had undergone, no one had before ventured to assert that such was the law. There was this fallacy which ran through all the debates on this measure.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT then rose. He was greeted with vehement cheers from the Tories, answered by sneering and sarcastic cheers from the Ministerial side of the House. It might, he said, be presumptuous in him to differ with a law officer of the Crown on a point of law, but he could not help believing that the common law rested on common sense; and it was most surprising that there should be no means of enforcing what was an imprescriptible right. If that were the case, the Court of King's Bench was bound to find a remedy to redress such a wrong. But as regarded the Wesleyans, who formed so large a proportion of the Dissenting body, there was no objection to pay their just debts to the Church. He was averse to the Ministerial measure, because it went to subvert a large portion of the property of the country, was inexpedient, impracticable, unjust, and interfered between proprietors and lessees; and all this for so small a sum as 250,000*l*. With such a Ministry, too, it was impossible to sanction this measure. It had been carried by a majority of only twenty-three in that House; but fortunately there was another House—[*Loud Ministerial cheers interrupted this sentence*]—there was another House, there was a check and control upon the House of Commons; and this most mischievous, impolitic, and unjust measure, never would be carried into practical operation. As for Mr. Baines, he talked of the Dissenters as if he carried them all in his belly; but it was not the Dissenters at large, only the political Dissenters, who address themselves to that House. The Wesleyans took no part in the clamour. He acquitted the great body of the Dissenters, as he did the Roman Catholics, of participation in the political agitation that had been got up in favour of a measure which rested on calculations which, God knew, were little to be relied upon. Then, as to the pretence of the thing—

Why, men purchased property liable to Church-rates, and they had therefore nothing to do with them. Why, the case of these persons might be like those of indivi-

duals who objected to fox-hunting in the country, who were so exceedingly conscientious and sensitive that they thought the sports of the field were inhuman; but, as an elegant poet said—

"Born in the Samian school, may men be nigh,
Who deem these heathful pastimes scarce humane;
But to my mind, and not ungentle eye,
His mind is pure which knows no fouler stain."

Now, he denied the justice of the demand on the part of the Dissenters: he denied the policy of the demand, and he thought the mode proposed was most objectionable, and for the purposes intended it was likely to be the least effective. Then, under these circumstances, and thinking that by this motion the Voluntary principle was put to the vote in much too contracted a view, to confine themselves to the question before the House, the question was, whether they were to adopt the Voluntary principle. Would the House of Commons be for the Established Church or not? That was the way in which he put it to the House; and be it recollected, that in a former discussion a short time back, the measure only received the sanction of the House (if sanction it could be called) by a vote of twenty-three in favour of the Administration. But he felt the utmost confidence in those honourable gentlemen by whom he was surrounded: he had every confidence in their good sense and in the feeling of the people of England to support them from without, and he sat down in the perfect confidence that this measure never could be passed. But he would say a few words with reference to himself. It was with very great regret that he felt himself in a situation in which he was placed in opposition to many honourable gentlemen towards whom he entertained the greatest personal esteem. ("*Hear, hear!*" and "*Oh!*" *from the Ministerial benches.*)

It was a great sacrifice; but his whole life had been one of sacrifice for the good of his country, and whatever pain it cost him he was content to suffer in the same caause. "Hic gratiora dictu alia esse scio: sed me vera pro gratis loqui, meum ingenium non movet, necessitas cogit." With regard to the amendment, his objection was, that it stood between the House and the real question to be decided. He thought it time that the people of this country should set themselves against all further innovations in the Church, States, or Constitution.

Mr. Sheil said, that from the panegyrics bestowed upon Sir Francis Burdett's speech by the party to which he was so long odious, it was evident that the Tories liked he conversion, whatever they might think of the convert. But in his opinion, Sir Francis Burdett would have been wise to preserve the silence which he had so long judiciously maintained, in preference to talking about Dissenters being in Mr. Baines's belly. He looked upon Sir Francis as a noble relic, in which obscene birds had built their nests and beasts of prey had made their haunt. If Sir Francis furnished no food for hope, he did for melancholy contemplation; and that too had its uses. The honourable baronet was now allied with the party whose leader was Chief Constable of the Tower, and who were in power at the time of the Manchester massacre; and he hoped that he should not deviate from Parliamentary rules, if, in reply to his miscellaneous speech, he adverted to some passages in the political life of Sir Francis Burdett. Mr. Sheil then proceeded to read extracts from some of Sir Francis Burdett's speeches. In 1824, when Mr. Hume moved for an inquiry into the property of the Irish Church, Sir Francis Brudett asked to what Church was that property gives?—

"Certainly not to the Church which now holds it, but to another, from which it was taken by the State, and transferred to this. As to the arguments, therefore, which have been addressed to the interest of the landed gentlemen, telling them to beware of shaking their own property by suffering that of the Church to be touched, I trust, Sir, that the landed gentlemen in this House have too much good sense to adopt any fear of the kind, and too much manliness not to treat such opinion(with contempt. If it can be shown that the property of the Established Church in Ireland is so distributed as to be a great evil—if it can be shown that by altering that distribution we shall largely promote the interests and happiness of the people, that we shall benefit the public—if it can be shown that this property is an *enormous grievance*"—

Strong expressions of dissent from Sir Francis Burdett interrupted Mr. Sheil; who said—"Why, the honourable baronet was Teller with Mr. Hume on this division; and if more names are wanted, there is that of Maurice Fitzgerald—(*Cries of "Where was Lord Palmerston"*)—and moreover that of James Scarlett. The honourable baronet said—

"If it can be shown that this property is an enormous grievance, will it not be absurd to say that it is not to be touched—that Parliament cannot alter the destination of the property of the Church, when it is shown that this destination is an alarming evil, and that the alteration will be productive of great public good; But, Sir, I will admit for the sake of argument, that Church property is as sacred as private property. Is not the principle on which private property is held sacred that of the public good? If the right of private property is proved to be an evil to the public, to the community at large, private property will no longer be sacred in my estimation; for the sole end of all government, the single reason why any and every right is held sacred, is the good of the community. When, therefore, it is argued that we cannot touch Church property, that we cannot alter its destination, this does seem to me so childish as to be unworthy of an answer, and undeserving even of consideration."

With regard to the Irish Church, let the house attend to what Sir Francis had formerly said—

"With regard to the Church of Ireland, the single question is, does that Church do good or evil? Is Protestant ascendancy—for that is what is meant by preserving Church—of so much benefit that it must at all hazards be preserved, or is it not a curse to the people of Ireland? Even if it can be proved that the Protestant ascendancy is not an evil, it does not follow that the Church should be protected in all its wealth. But if that ascendancy is the cause why all classes have not equal rights—if it prevents the Government from doing justice to all its subjects—if it exposes the majority to the tyranny of a small number, and will not allow the nation to be governed by any other principle than terror—then, Sir, I cannot consider the Protestant ascendancy as so necessary to be preserved, or that it is not of more harm than good."

In 1834, When Lord John Russell in reply to a question Mr. Sheil had put to him, had declared his honest conviction that the revenues of the Irish Church were too large, Sir Francis Burdett got up and said—

"That in the tone of the debate and in the dispositiou manifested on each side of the House, both on the Ministerial bench and amongst the Irish Members, he thought he saw for the first time a glimpse of hope of removing what had so long been rankling in the minds of the Irish people, and of making that union, so important in other respects, a source of strength and happiness to both countries. The subject appeared to be of such magnitude that all other subjects and details shrunk into utter insignificance. He was prepared to make as great a sacrifice in a spirit of justice and generosity as any Irish Member; for he felt it was both politic and wise in this country to carry this object into complete effect. He felt strongly on this subject; for from an early period of life he had been deeply, though perhaps not prudently, implicated in it; but it was a subject which was calculated to drive a wise man mad."

Now these were the opinions of Sir Francis Burdett on the 6th of May 1834; and what had happened since? Were those with whom he then acted, were those with whom he now acted, changed? Were not the opinions and anguage of both the same? With regard to the question more immediately before the House, Mr. Sheil said he felt bound to assist the English Dissenters to get rid of those bonds from which the Irish had been already relieved through the aid of the English Liberals.—

The Member of St. Andrew's, who was, like himself, a Dissenter on the other side of the Tweed—he might call him the Scoto Calvinistic Member—deserved great credit for the anxiety he had manifested for the Episcopal Church of England; but he thought he would on a former occasion have done well to have looked for a better distribution of the revenues of the Church amongst its ministers Where was this prop and embellishment of the Church built of poverty's everlasting rock, when it was proposed to add two mitres at an expense of 15,000l. per annum to the right reverend bench? The honourable Member did not come forward then and say, "This is monstrous; the people are starving, the people want religious instruction." True it was that the Member for Weymouth did remonstrate against those demands, but the Member for St. Andrew's was most signally silent on that occasion. He could not understand this anomaly in the course pursued by Mr. Johnston. He would, however, give him one authority on this subject of ecclesiastical affairs, namely, the noble Member for North Lancashire. The noble lord had himself devised another plan for the abolition of Church rates; that plan was, however confined in its operation to Ireland. He created a new fund, and imparted a new volume to the episcopal estates in Ireland. It was true he said tithes should never be abolished, but he did abolish Church-rates. Why then, after that, could it be said to be a violation of principle to abolish them in this country? Following that authority, Mr. Sheil would apply and extend the principle here.

After a brief speech from Sir Robert Inglis, inaudible in a very noisy House the debate was adjourned.

It was opened on Tuesday by Mr. Brotherton; contended that the Ministerial measure was likely to produce peace and harmony, and said that it was very acceptable to the numerous Dissenters of Lancashire.

Mr. Henry Fitzroy did not concur in the opinion that the Dissenters were favourable to the abolition of Church-rates; for the himself, though advocating the continuance of Church-rates, had been elected by a constituency of which the large majority were Dissenters, and he found that not only the number of petitions but the number of petitioners was much greater for the continuance than for the abolition of the rates.

Mr. Arthur Trevor said, that great alarm had been occasioned among the tenants of Church property in Durham by the Ministerial measure; and he read the following extract from a letter of a well-informed person resident in Durham, which confirmed that statement—

"As to the property held under the Dean and Chapter of Durham in the neighbourhood, I am sorry to inform you that it has been rendered quite unsaleable by the unwise interference of his Majesty's Ministers; and unfortunately, those who have mortgages on that property have given notice to the mortgagees to pay in both principal and interest; which cannot at present be done, as it is impossible either to put on a new mortgage or to realize the sum lent by a sale of the property. So that many industrious and respectable persons have lost their tittle all by this measure,"

Mr. Trevor then argued at some length, that the Ministerial measure would be injurious to the Church as well to the lessees of Church property. He could not support it without being guilty of a desecration of the property devoted to the service of Almighty God.

Mr. Charles Bulwer asked gentlemen who would condescend to devote attention to the matter in hand, what property was meant when the desecration of property was talked of? The present measure was one for giving an increased value to certain Church property, and for devoting the proceeds thereof to the use of the Church. He thought that there was a good deal of force in what Mr. Trevor had said respecting the hardship inflicted ou lessees in certain parts of the country by adopting an unvarying rule of compensation in every see; but still, on the whole, the lessees had reason to be satisfied, and, in fact, by no means considered themselves the victims of an act of spoliation. But with reference to the main question, he would ask what would be the effect of adopting Mr. Johnston's amendment? It would be the erection of a fresh set of churches to be supported by an additional levy of church-rates. But was there any occasion for new churches? He would venture to assert that no such necessity existed. In London one half of the church-room was not occupied—

"Desirable as it is that more people should be induced to go to church, I see no reason for believing that that end would be attained by giving more church accommodation, or that that accommodation can only be given by building more churches. A large proportion of the population of this city never set foot within a church. But why is it that they do not? Is it because the churches are so full every Sunday, and all Sunday, that these people cannot squeeze into them? Everybody knows that this is not the cause; that of the churches of this metropolis, not one quarter are commonly filled or nearly filled, not one-half are usually half filled. It is not want of room, but want of inclination, that prevents the people from going to church. Some few churches are generally filled; but these are the churches of a few able and popular Preachers. But by far the larger proportion belong to no religious denomination, and attend no place of worship. Ignorant or heedless of religion, they stay away from church, not because there is no room there, but because they prefer the gin-shop. Do you think that the mere aspect of a roomy church will certainly tempt such persons to enter it? Some simple man made the notable discovery, that the people of London were addicted to ardent spirits solely because they had not a sufficient supply of good fresh water; and he proposed to annihilate the gin-shops setting up in front of each the dangerous rivalry of a pump and ladle. This is just the kind of competition by which it is now proposed to empty gin-shops, trying only churches instead of pumps. Why, the one plan was not a whit more chimerical than the other. The mass of people who stay away from church relish religion as little as water."

Mr. Buller remarks that one reason for the small attendance at church was the decrease in the population of London, in consequence of the practice which had become so usual of the London merchants living oat of town In Manchester the same custom was beginning to prevail; and such was the shifting and varying nature of the population of large towns, that if you built new churches in a populous district, it might shortly come to pass that they would he deserted, merely from the removal of the persons for whose accommodation they were erected. Mr. Buller went into a variety of statistical details to prove, that even in the "regions of destitution" there was a great deal of vacant church-room, and that, assuming the estimate of Dr. Chalmers, that one clergyman could take care of from 2000 to 3000 souls, there was a superabundance both of benefices and clergymen in England and Wales—

"The fact is, that the superfluity of clergymen in particular districts is quite amazing. The diocese of Norwich contanins as many benefices as all Scotland, I have taken the trouble of going over the list of incumbents in this diocese and noting the number of souls reallyuuder the care of the richest clergy and I find that 185 beneficed clergymen in that diocese, being one-fourth of the whole number, divide an income of no less than 164,033l. and have charge of flocks amounting in the whole to 131,107 souls; being an average income of nearly 900l, a year, and an average flock of little more than 700; being almost at the rate of 1l. 5s, a soul.—the rate some of the most populous parishes in London being from fourpence to eight pence a soul. In the diocese of Ely there are thirty six clergymen, being also about a fourth part of the whole number, whose whole annual income is 44,558l, and whose united flocks amount to 39,989 souls, giving an average income of 1,238l. a year, and an average flock of 1,100 souls; being just about 1l. 2s. 3d. a soul. But the most curious result is that obtained from investigating the very diocese about which the chief complaint is made, and from which the chief complaint comes—I mean the diocese of London. Now, the Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners states that there are in this unhappy region more than a million of souls with only 139 clergymen to look after them. If this be correct, and apply only to the part ofthe diocese in London, there must be a wonderful compensation in some other parts of the diocese; for I find from the returns that the population of the diocese is altogether 1,791,394; and that the number of resident parochial clergy, including resident incumbents, substitute curates, and assistant curates, amounts to 761; so that here there is a clergyman to every 2,354 souls, giving each a flock a good deal less than the manageable size, according to Dr. Chalmers. Nor are these on the whole insufficiently paid, for the average income of incumbents, deducting curates' salaries, is 344l., and that of the curates 100l. The fact is, Sir, that nothing would be so easy as for the Church to provide for these destitute districts out of the ample resources of its overpaid dignitaries."

Mr Stuart Wortley opposed the Ministerial plan; and quoted passages from the works of Robert Hall to prove that that distinguished Dissenter was in favour of an extension of religious accommodation among the people.

Mr. Fowell Buxton spoke briefly in favour of Mr. Johnston's motion; and wished to know whether Sir Robert Peel would support a proposition evidently calculated to increase the power and promote the usefulness of the establishment?

Sir James Graham regretted the introduction of religious animosities into Parliamentary discussions, and especially objected to such allusions to the individual opinions of Members as that of Mr. Shiell to Mr. Johnston, who was called the Scoto-Calvinist, He admitted that the Irish policy of Ministers had been discussed *usque ad nauseam*, but still he must remark that their policy towards England and Scotland was similar, Sir James then dwelt at length on the alleged hostility of Ministers to the Church in Ireland and Scotland; and observed that Ministers, in introducing the present measure, had opened the first grand battery against the Church of England. He could not vote for the motion of Mr. Johnston, for it sanctioned a most unjust interference with the property of the lessees, and reduced the Bishops to the condition of mere mortogagees and annuitants. He implored the House not to lay rapacioous hands on the property of the Church, but to make it available for bringing into the fold all who were now destitute and perishing.

Mr. Spring Rice thought it a little too bad that gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House should complain of the introduction of religion into the debate—

From the time of the formation of the present Government, what had been the course taken by honourable gentlemen on the opposite side of the House? Why, that every questton, however purely civil in its nature, that had been introduced, they had contrived and endeavoured, in some shape or manner, either for the purpose of displaying their own ingenuity or for some other unacknowledged purpose, to convert into a question of religion. Every measure, however unconnected with the Church in its nature and its enactments, they had strived to make appear a Church question, because they well knew that by the adoption of that course their own peculiar objects were more likely to be effected.

It was the privilege of Sir James Graham, if he thought proper, to accuse Ministers of a design to overthrow the Church; but Mr, Rice proudly defied him to make good his accusation. Sir Francis Burdett had referred to the House of Lords as a place where the errors of the House of Commons would be corrected—

He could only say, if there were an excitement to be raised against the House of Commons in this case—if there were a delusion to be raised within the land—if a cry were again to be made—a cry which some gentlemen opposite had already suffered by and by which other gentlemen opposite had triumphed—the cry of "No Popery!"—the cry of "the Church in danger"—if those cries were again to be set up, he would not appeal to another place, which he was not at liberty to allude to, without irregularity, but he would appeal to time itself, which was the test of truth, of justice, and of policy, and which had convinced all those men in succession, come from what party they might and supported by what influences they might be, who degraded a holy and just cause by prostituting it to the vilest of party and political purposes. He would appeal with confidence to that test—the test of time, because it always did justice. It did justice to Lord Grenville when, in 1806, he first made the declaration of an adherence to the principle of a Liberal policy; it did justice to the right honourable baronet the Member for Tamworth, when prosecuting the same good principle, although for a time he was made a victim, and was subject to the reproach of being held up as an enemy to the Church.

Mr. Rice then entered into a general defence of the Ministerial bill, as one calculated to benefit the Church, and which ought to be passed were there not a solitary Dissenter in the land. The oppositon to it had been got up with the grossest misrepresentation. In many of its essential particulars it, had been taken from the suggestions of Dr. Burton, Mr. Milman, and Mr. Townsend. It was a delusion to suppose that it had the support of Dissenters only; a very large proportion of Churchman were in favour of it. All that the House was now called upon to do was to sanction the principle of the Governme measure. The details might be considered and improv hereafter. As for the motion of Mr. Johnston, he wou not discuss it, for he was certain it could not be carri Until this question was settled, every attempt to extend religious instruction by means of the Established Church would be unavailing.

Sir Robert Peel remarked, that Mr. Rice, like a skilful tactian who knew that his position was indefensible, had endeavoured to draw attention from it to extraneous objects. The real principle of the measure was to relieve the landed gentleman from a tax, and find an equivalent for it in the property of the Church. That was the principle—he dared any body to deny it—which they were called upon to sanction. Now suppose this principle established in England, what would they do with the Dissenters in Scotland, where the land was charged with the maintenance of the Establisment? That was a question which had never been answered yet. In Scotland there was no superabundance of property—no bishops' lands to seize; and he therefore apprehended that the Ministers would shrink from carrying their principle into operation in Scotland. It had been urged against him that he was willing to relieve landed property from the burden which he now now wished to fix upon it, becaus he had supported Lord Althorp's bill—

He certainly, to some extent, should relieve the land by acquiescing in the proposal of Lord Althorp, but in a different degree from that to which be should relieve it by taking the equivalent from the property of the Church, because the land property, if the equivalent were taken out of the public taxes, would contribute a material portion. The landed proprietor would contribute no small sum out of that sum of 250,000l., or whatever that amount might be. To derive the fund from the Church, was to afford an unqualified mitigation of the burdens to the landed proprietors without receiving any substitute.

But his main objection to the present measure was, that it would dissolve the connexion between Church and State. He looked to the great principles that were involved in it. The question had been put on its right footing by Sir Francis Burdett, whose speech had not been answered by Ministers. Mr. Sheil, indeed, came down to the House armed with *Hansard*, to prove that there were excellent reasons drawn from authority for dispossessing the Church of its property—

"'No one could be more alarmed than I was by the preliminary parade of the honourable and learned Member,' The moment the honourable baronet (Sir F. Burdett) rose, the honourable and learned gentleman came in, tottering under the weight of *Hansard*. He had laid in his instruments from the armoury of *Hansard*. From 1824 to 1834 he had searched and called; and, as he came in, he eyed the honourable baronet as though he were about to make a victim of him. He really reminded me at the moment of Burke's description of the manner in which the philosophical Jacobins eyed the Duke of Bedford, in imagination pricking little dotted lines in his carcase, and marking out the portions for stewing, or roasting, or boiling. The honourable baronet was evidently to have been made the victim of a most tremendous effort of sarcastic eloquence. But that noble temple, of which the honourable and learned Member spoke as the refuse for birds of ill-oman, is still erect, and its pillars remain unshaken by the puny efforts, of his pickaxe." (*Cheers and laughter.*)

Sir Robert referred to the plan of Lord Althorp, the opposition of Mr. Hume to that plan, the reply of Lord John Russell to Mr. Hume, and the subsequent declaration of Lord John, that in any arrangement with respect to Church-rates, pr ovision should be made for the repair of churches out of some public fund. The present measure was totally at variance with that declaration. He could not support Mr. Johnston's motion, because he would not commit an injustice on the lessees of Church-property, or interfere with the independence of the Bishops. He was sorry that they could not come to a direct vote on the question; for he must inform the new Members, so many of whom had lately taken their seats on his side of the House, that the effect of Mr. Johnston's motion would be to prevent their coming in the first instance to a decision on the real question. He rejoiced, however, that the motion had been brought forward by a Scoto-Calvinist—

He cordially rejoiced in the circumstance—he cordially rejoiced in the union between two Establishments which was proved by the proposition made by the honourable gentleman. The time had passed by for rivalships and jealousies between the two Establishments. Their cause was, a common one, and they ought to be cordially united. The question at issue was this—whether establishments were to be maintained, or whether they were to trust to the Voluntary principle for the due and proper maintenance of religion. That was the question directly involved in the proposition before the House; it was so considered by the honourable gentleman—it was so considered by many Dissenters; and the main ground of discussion, was not the sum that was saved, but the principle that was involved.

Lord John Russell hoped, that after what he had heard, Mr. Johnston would withdraw his motion, and allow the House to come to a vote on the main question. He thought that there was no occasion for Sir Robert Peel to taunt Mr. Spring Rice with the irrelevancy of any part of his speech.

"Did Sir Robert forget what so very recently occurred? Did he forget the speech made by one of those new Members (Sir F. Burdett) to whom he alluded—(A *laugh*)—one of the weakest and shallowest he ever heard, containing nothing, or next to nothing, on the subject, but filled with references to the conduct of Ministers in Ireland and Scotland—nothing, in fact, but a repetition of what was before said in the letter to "Dear Mr. Pouncey?" That speech was not answered, or attempted to be answered, by Ministers; and for not doing so they were attacked that night by Sir James Graham. They were attacked because they did not follow the example of one of those young and ardent recruits, who entered into a dissertation on their manner of treating Ireland and Scotland, for the purpose of showing that they were enemies to the Established Church. ("*Hear, hear, hear!*" *from Sir James Graham.*) When the right honourable baronet finished his vociferations, he would proceed. He did not complain either of Sir Francis Burdett or Sir James Graham; but he thought it not quite fair on the part of Sir Robert Peel to attack Mr. Spring Rice for referring in his speech to what Members had said upon former occasions. If he was not mistaken, the right honourable Member for Tamworth himself was the first person who introduced that custom of quotation, which had grown since to so inconvenient a length. He recollected that when Sir James Graham was in the habit of sitting among them at his side of the House, whenever he saw the Member for Tamworth on the other side, with a book in his hand, he used cry, 'Oh! here comes *Hansard!*'" (A *laugh.*)

He believed that if he were to indulge in quotations, he could find the best answer to Sir Robert Peel's speech of to-night in some of Sir Robert's former speeches. In 1835. Sir Robert and his supporters had thought it very right to relieve the land from the burden of Church-rates. They held a different doctrine now; and Robert Peel said that Church-rates were a burden which the land ought always to bear. By the way, there was on argument of Sir Francis Burdett which might be worthy of a passing notice.—

It was said by the Member for Westminster that it was most unjust on the part of the Dissenters to seek to get rid of the burden of Church-rates merely because it [illegible] eve their pockets. The honourable baronet, made such an observation, should have consi- t the Dissenters not only supported their own but even submitted to pay tithes. The Dissen- ould not be forgotten, were subjected to burdens d with the Established Church, although they had also to maintain their own places of worship and pay their own ministers, who preached to them the word of God according to their own views. He therefore said, when they did all those things it was most unjust to impute to them that they cared for their own pockets, and cared for or regarded nothing else. But this was what, he supposed Sir Francis Burdett called "the cant of patriotism" (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.* He must, however say, that although "the cant of patriotism" might be disgusting, the "recant of patriotism" was still more so. (*Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.*)

In reply to the taunt of Sir Robert Peel about Scotland, e would say, that the question had been satisfactorily djusted in Scotland, but in this country it was the source o heartburnings and discord. It had been said by Sir Francis Burdett, that the decision of this would be verruled in another place—

He must say that this reference called to his mind former recollections—called up to his mind time when the Member for Westminster was a Reformer—when he went too far in the measures he proposed, and in the declamations by which those topics were urged by him. (*Cheers from the Ministerial benches.*) It was then a common thing for the honourable baronet to say, speaking of that House, "the gentlemen assembled in this room;" and when called to order by the chair, to correct himself, by adding, "Well, the gentlemen assembled in this House, falsely calling itself the Commons House of Parliament:" inconsistent as it was, such was the language in which Sir Francis Burdett frequently indulged. He had repeatedly said, by way of insult, that that House did not fairly represent the people and was it to be borne, now that they did represent the people, that he was to insult them by telling

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that he did not care for their decisions, that he despis- r resolutions, and that he looked to the other House liament for the reveral of whatever they might do! *d cheering*)

n conclusion, he would call on the House to pass this asure as a measure of peace—

f they went on, year after year, squabbling in vestries, might tell them that the Church in one place gained jority of 250 to 240, and in another of 1,000 to 960; ill they might depend upon it that, if they took pride ch victories, they would in the end find, that instead securing the Church, they would undermine its very ndations, and that Churchmen would combine with senters against it. If they adopted the scheme now posed by the King's Ministers, they would avoid all s; but, at all events, Ministers had brought forward se measures with that view; and if they did not attain r object, they would have the consolation know to that y had done their duty, and would rest satisfied with the they had taken. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. JOHNSTON said, he was much disappointed with reception his motion had met; and, with the House's e,, would withdraw it.

Mr. HARVEY complained, that when he had risen to dress the House, Mr. Spring Rice had interfered, in a anner most unusual as well as uncourteous in a Minister the Crown, and succeeded in putting him aside, although e Members near him had been desirous that he should peak. He gave notice, that he should move an instruc- on to the Committee to provide for the entire and uncon- itional abolition of Church rates; and that would bring e real question to issuse.

The resolution was read a second time; and the main estion was put—"That this House doth agree with the ommittee on the said resolution;"

Ayes	287
Noes	282
Ministerial majority	5

he announcement of the numbers was received with uch cheering from the Opposition benches.

he bill was then ordered to be brought in by Lord Russell, Sir John Campbell, and Sir Robert Rolfe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DGWATER ELECTION—On Wednesday, Sir Wiliam worth presented a petition from Mr. R. B. Sheri. complaining of the return of Mr. Broadwood for gewater, on the ground of bribery. The petition was ered to be taken into consideration on the 13th of June.

GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND GREENOCK RAILWAY BILL. Wednesday, the order of the day for the consideration he report on this bill having been read, Sir J. Yarde ller moved to strike out the clause which prohibited nday travelling on the railway. Sir Andrew Agnew d he should divide the House in favour of the clause. onversation ensued; in the course of which Dr. Bow- g, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Arthur Trevor, declared opposition to the clause Sir Andrew Agnew with- it, announcing his intention of bringing in a bill to hibit Sunday travelling on all railways, Mr. Robert hart and Sir Robert Peel warned Sir Andrew that he st not reckon on their support of the bill. The report the Committee was agreed to.

RISH COERCION ACT. On Thursday Mr. Sharman wford moved the repeal of this act, as arbitrary and unnecessary. Lord Morpeth regretted that he could accede to the motion, though he admitted that the act at present dead letter, for the Government had not d it necessary to enforce its provisions. He thought it sable to let it run out the term for which it passed—ely, five years from 1[illegible] Mr. Crawford divided the se on his moti on; w[illegible]s rejected, by 87 to 5.

NICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL. Mr. HUTT obtain- leave to bring in a bill to amend certain portions of the unicipal Act.

CLAIMS ON THE FRENCH COMPENSATION FUND Mr. MACKINNON moved for a Select Committe to inquire into he claims of Mr. D'Arcy Talbot and others for a grant ut of the fund paid by France to the Government of this ountry to compensate British subjects for injures ommited during the war. Mr. Talbot had received in- erest, but no principal. There w s, Mr. Mackinnon un- erstood, 250,030l. in the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests applicable to the payment of these laims. Mr. Spring Rice opposed the motion. The 250,000l. had been repaid by the Commissioners of Woods nd Forests and had been applied by the Trustees of the ompensation Fund to the purposes for which it was aid over by France. He objected to the interference of Parliament in this matter. Mr. O'Connell considered that nquiry should be made, it was very strange that a man should receive interest when he had no claim to the rincipal. Mr. Rice declined entering into that question. The House rejected Mr. Mackinnon's motion, by 49 to 39.

OCCUPATION OF CRACOW. Lord DUDLEY STUART moved for copies of correspondence with the Russian Go- ernments, respecting the occupation of Cracow; but was nterrupted in his speech by a motion to "count out" the ouse, in which only 36 Members were present.—*Spec- ator, May* 27.

CHURCH RATE BILL—DEBATE—DIVISION.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The division which took place n Wednesday morning is memorable. The majority n favour of the government measure—for Mr. Johnston aving withdrawn his motion, the question was a plain mple one—appeared to be no more than five. Why? e answer is very simple. Because many gentlemen ho ought to have been present were absent in a manner naccountable to us, but which will have to be accounted or to their constituents. Trifirss the most frivolous have een allowed to interfere with functions the most respon- ible and the most weighty, and thus the government, hich fought the battle of the Dissenters with a zeal and traight forwardness that will ever merit and obtain the ffection and the graitude of those for whom they contend- d, opposed by the lessees rupulous of maintaining their emporal interests—by the bigots incapable of legislating or the consciences of others—by the Tories anxious under y pretext to establish a party triumph, were left on the [illegible] the contest by some of the very persons on whose [illegible]ance they had the most right to count, and of whose [illegible]ligence they had judging from past actions, we must as well as past professions, the least right to be sus- There were but eighty-four members absent from [illegible]n and of these not more than half a dozen to the Tories. The Tories shouted; the government [illegible] in a majority of five. Well, wer remember a go- ment that was very happy when it could find itself in majority of that number. Those were the days of that trong executive of which the new convert of Westminster s so pious and devoted an enthusiast. At all events, the inistry have, by the very smallness of the majority now egistered, shown this—they have shown the Dissenters hat they are really true to the cause of religious liberty, nd zealous in it; have shown the Dissenters that it is hrough no official backsliding on their part—through no ar on their part, we repeat, of risking patronage and ce—that the claim of conscience is still disallowed, he last rusty fetters of a vanishing intolerance yet red to clank in the ears of a liberal-minded nation and formed House of Commons. The ministry have done ir duty by the Dissenters—the Dissenters, we have no ar, will do their duty by the ministry.

MORNING POST.—In what position do the present mi- ters stand in relation to the crown and to the people of reat Britain? They have deliberately and solemnly ought forward a measure deeply affecting the interests of the church and of the community. They have offered this measure as a boon to the most important, we might, perhaps, more justly say, the only important, class of their adherents; and this measure, in one of its intermediate stages, is passed, in a House of Commons of 569 members, by a majority of only five. A majority of five in that House of Commons to propitiate a majority of whose members the measure of church robbery was introduced by government! A majority of five on a division, in which we pledge ourselves to prove that at least fifty men voted with ministers because they must vote with ministers upon pain of forfeiting their daily bread! A majority of five, on a division in which we pledge ourselves to prove that at least fifty more voted with ministers because they wish to keep them in, for the sake of destroying the Protestant church and eradicating the Protestant population of Ireland! A majority of five thus constituted upon a measure vitally affecting the church of England, and introduced by ministers in defiance of the known wishes and opinions of the whole episcopal bench, of the whole clergy, and of the whole congregations of the church of England! A majority of five upon a ministerial question in the House of Commons which it is quite certain that the House of Lords, had it been possible that it could ever reach them, would have negatived by a majority of five to one! And after this will ministers still cling to their places and their salaries?

GLOBE.—If, as is possible, the division of last night should put an end to any further progress with the government plan, it is difficult to see in what manner the question of church rates can be settled, to secure to the church equal permanent advantages to those which would have resulted from the proposed measure. It can hardly be intended, even by the Conservatives, to allow church rates to remain on their present footing. Some method must be devised for securing the repair of the churches. Some fund must be provided in order to spare the church the necessity of contending year by year, with doubtful success, for the power to take money out of the pockets of those who are not of its communion; and whatever that fund may be, it can neither possess the permanence nor the security of that which ministers have suggested. Let the charge be made upon the consolidated fund—and the only result will be that the yearly struggle will take place in the House of Commons, instead of in the various parishes throughout the kingdom, and even a majority of five might on such an occasion be rather too much for the church.

STANDARD—The ministerial Church Rate Bill, in the newly-discovered principle of extracting revenue out of nothing, upon which it is founded, have been, we suppose, set at rest for ever. The ministerial resolution, supported by all the influence of office—sustained by the mortal tenacity of the Whigs—the sectarian zeal of Dissenters—and the furious hatred of Radical Papists and Radical Infidels—this, the great ministerial question of the session, thus aided by the extreme and combined energies of all the haters of the church and all the despisers of religion in the House of Commons, has been carried by a majority of no more than five! in a House of which but eighty-three, including pairs, were absent. We own that we were not prepared for the degree of caducity exhibited in this division. The last preceding division on the same question gave to ministers a majority of twenty three; their loss within a few weeks amounts, therefore, to no less than eighteen; the next downward step will of course place them in a minority—a minority which we did not expect to witness much before the termination of the session. We believe that the most sanguine Conservatives did not look for a less ministerial majority than fourteen or fifteen. The division this morning, however, is decisive of the fate of the bill, even in the House of Commons. Whether it shall prove immediately decisive of the fate of the ministry, must depend upon their determination as to abandoning or persevering with it. If they do not give it up at once, they will at once give up their offices; if they retract, they may save a quarter's salary—the highest conceivable motive with the men of whom we speak.

POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

TIMES—The affairs of ministers are beginning to assume, one towards another, a pretty level surface. Low as was their majority from the outset of the O'Connell government, and such as seemed to afford them little chance of surviving the first session, their numbers were all the strength they had. In argument they stood at zero, and remain at that point still, immoveable—as the wind of this unfortunate season, at north east. Latterly, however, there has been a rapid approximation between the above elements of ministerial life. The arguments undoubtedly have not risen; but, through a process somewhat easier and more natural, the numbers have dropped to within five degrees of zero. This is a state of things which to some persons may appear uncomfortable. On a vital question (for such is manifestly, in the case of the Melbourne ministers, every question which involves, no matter how obliquely, an attempt to ruin the established church by the introduction of the voluntary principle)—but on a vital question, such as the substitution of a fund derived from plundering the clergy for the old lawful and recognised resource of church rates, the Radical ministers had on Wednesday, the 15th of March, 273 Radical and Papist votes against 250 Conservatives,—that is to say, in a House composed of 527 members (tellers included) they had a majority, sufficiently slender, of 23 votes; but there were on that occasion 39 pairs, making the gross numbers who took part on that question, including pairs and tellers, 314. Whig-Papist-Radicals, and of Conservatives 291. On the morning of Wednesday, May 24, the ministers and their allies mustered, including tellers, 289; and the friends of the church of England 284; reducing the anti-church majority to the respectable modicum of exactly five votes! There must be farther taken into account 21 pairs, which swelled the Whig-Radical Papists to 310, four short of what they amounted to on the 15th March, while the 21 pairs raised the Conservatives to 305, or 14 above their former number—proof positive that there is *no reaction* in favour of the church of England! All men who knew the people had an inward consciousness that such would be the progress of national feeling in this country, and that such would, sooner or later, be the course of action within the walls of the House of Commons. The crest fallen and despairing Whigs have, therefore, been compelled to change their whole system of policy. No longer daring to wage war with the House fo Lords, or to push their schemes of mischief against church and state in defiance of that great assembly of hereditary guardians to the monarchy, the Melbourne cabinet have confined their views to the mere retention of the name of ministers, to the receipt of their trimensal pay, the distribution of English patronage among their own dependents, and the barter of Irish patronage for the Parliamentary support of O'Connell. For the country they have done nothing, and pretend not to do anything. They bring forward sham measures to amuse the ill temper of their partizans and stop the mouth of revolutionary clamour. But that is all. They know that such measures will not pass; and as for any in which the bulk of the nation would take an interest, they never dream of such un-Whig-like chimeras. *Atlas, May* 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY MAY 30.

London and Brighton Railway Bills,—Special Report further considered. Motion made, and Question proposed—"That this House do agree with the report of the committee, and that the bill for the direct line be sent back to the committee to have the landowners heard and clauses settled, and that the committee do meet on Thursday next." Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased lo refer to some military engineer the statements of engineering particulars furnished by the several engineers in support of the several lines of Brighton railway now under the consideration of the house, together with the several plans and section(, and the evidence on such particulars taken before the committee, in order that such engineer may give his opinion on the merits of the respective lines in an engineering point of view and which of such lines is in the whole or in part most fit to be adopted, and that His Majesty will also be graciously pleased to cause such opinion to be laid before the house," instead thereof. Question proposed—"That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question." The House divided —Ayes, 157; Noes, 161.

SPECTATOR.—MAY 20.

It was not literally correct to state, (as we did in our first edition last week, on the authority of the *Morning Chronicle*,) that Burdett took his seat *next* to Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert, it seems, was not in the House; but Burdett placed himself on the front Opposition bench, thus marking his formal desertion of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

Mr. Hume, in his speech on the hustings at Covent Garden, when the return for Westminsrer was declared, is reported to have said, alluding to Lord Castlereagh's support of Burdett—"Good God! is not the name of Castlereagh enough to make any honest and liberal man avoid him? Hereupon Lord Castlereagh found occasion to make a warlike display against the man of peace, and called Mr. Hume to account for these expressions. Mr. Hume, in reply, says that for "man," his Lordship should read "Reformer;" and that he did not intend any personal affront to the fugleman of Evans's hotel. Mr. Hume adds a bit of conventional but questionable morality—

"It is held that a man may be *morally good* though *politically dishonest*; but, nevertheless, I think ought to be shunned by every honest Reformer.

"I have stated to your uncle the same opinion of *his* political conduct again and again, without their being made the ground of personal offence. If you maintain, as I believe you do, the Anti-Reform opinions of your uncle, I consider your company politically dangerous to every honest and consistent Reformer; and therefore, to be shunned, to avoid a contamination of your Tory principles. I may be in error in that opinion; but I view the situation in which you have placed yourself in canvassing for, and in advocating the cause of, Sir Francis Burdett, as very extraordinary; and I made my remarks thereof very freely. Sir Francis Burdett has for many years advocated universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, with other sweeping reforms in Church and State, which your uncle uniformly opposed; and I, therefore, think that every sincere, honest, and consistent Reformer ought to avoid you and Sir Francis, if he be changed, from the fear of being corrupted by your company"

Lord Castlereagh sent a saucy reply, concluding with these words—

"I distinctly disclaim my assent to your doctrine that moral goodness and political dishonesty are compatible; and I leave to you the defence of a creed which you have made your own."

The Lord has the better in the retort; but we believe that honest Joseph would be the last to acknoledge the soundness of the canon which he quoted.

It is rumoured that Lord Prudhoe, brother and heir presumptive to the Duke of Northumberland, is on the eve of forming a brilliant matrimonial connexion with a lady of considerable fortune.—*Morning Herald.* [Poor Lord Prudhoe! he has long battled stoutly against his brother's wish that "he would take a wife" lest the dukedom should fall out of the line of Smithson; but it seems he is at last about to bid farewell to the freedom of his bachelor days.]

Sir Edward Hayes, M. P. for Donegal, is about to marry Miss Pakenham, niece to the Duke of Wellington.

The appointment of Mr. Stanley to the Bishopric of Norwich was applauded; but in naming Mr. Girdlestone as his successor in the capital living of Alderley, Ministers appears to have acted upon the see-saw principle. The *Liverpool Telegraph* says that Mr. Girdlestone is "a sprig of the M'Neile school"—a very bad Tory-Roden M'Ghee-O'Sullivan school; and moreover, that he distinguished himself as a party politician at the last Wolverhampton election, by determined opposition to Mr. Thornely. His promotion therefore must disgust the Liberals of Wolverhampton and Liverpool; for in both places is Mr. Thornely popular and respected. It is also an ungrateful return for the support which Mr. Thornely has uniformly given Ministers in their hour of need.

NEWS OF THE WEEK,—MAY 27.

The Church-rates measure has narrowly escaped destruction even in the House of Commons. After a debate of two nights, a division took place on the question of agreeing to the resolution which the Committee had passed by a majority of 23; and the numbers were—

For the resolution	287
Against it	282
Leaving a bare majority of	5 votes.

This untoward result—for which, it would be seen, we were last week prepared—the Government press accounts for, truly enough, by ascribing negligence and indifference to the Reformers and extraordinary zeal to the Tories. Including the Tellers—

The Reformers who voted or paired were	309
Reformers absent	30
Glasgow vacant	1
Speaker's vote, lost	1
	341
Tories, including Tellers	304
Tories and Doubtfuls absent	13
	317
	24

These figures confirm the statement which we have frequently made within the last twelvemonth, that on Church questions the Ministerial majority in a full House scarcely exceeds twenty votes, and that whenever a large majority is obtained it is simply through the negligence of our opponents. On Tuesday they were alert beyond all precedent. Old gout-ridden Burdett did for the Tories what no entreaties of Reformers would have prevailed upon him to think of in his days of "glory." At three o'clock in the morning disdaining to pair off, he recorded his vote against the Dissenters and in favour of real Church-robbery. Sir Watkin Wynn, whose infirmities will not permit him to remain in the House for an hour together, was hauled out of the Speaker's room just as the division-bell was rung. The success of the Tories was proportioned to their exertions. The bill was ordered *pro forma* to be brought in. but can hardly be pushed further. It never was expected that the measure would be *carried* in the present session but it was got up as one of the means of "putting the Lords in the wrong." It formed a part of the plan of bombardment with which the Peers were threatened by the big talkers before the Parliament met; but the Lords only laugh at the little hissing fizzing noise of the grand Ministerial mortar whose explosion was to have filled them with fear and trembling. Oh, these Whig officials are admirable engineers! They point their guns will such perfect skill? Pity it is that the shot falls short of the fortress!

The Tories say, that because of this virtual defeat on the crack measure of the session the Ministers ought to resign. These modest gentlemen were not so ready when it was *their* turn to resign. They would do well to recollect that, after all this is the Peel Parliament. *The Tories* have no case against the Government; but the country has reasonable grounds for dissatisfaction that measures of unquestionable improvement, as this one is, receives such indifferent support in an assembly which pretends to represent the people. A dissolution seems to be required for this reason—not to put out one Ministry or push in another but that a more decided demonstration of public opinion to whichever side it incline may be obtained.

The discussion on Monday and Tuesday was nominally on a motion by Mr. Andrew Johnston, to the effect that any surplus revenue which Church-lands could be made to yield, should be applied to the diminution of "religious destitution"—that is the cant phrase of the day. Let us admit on this occasion Andrew performed good service. He stripped the hypocritical Tories of the pretence that their opposition to the Government measure was founded on the sacred obligation to apply Church funds solely to Church uses. Mr. Johnstone's proposition involved nothing like spoliation: it was simply to make the most of ecclesiastical revenues for the exclusive benefit of members of the Establishment. Lord Stanley, though he voted against it, lacked assurance to oppose the motion in a speech; and Sir Robert Peel was obliged to throw aside the "destitution" argument, and take up the cudgels for the lessees and the Bishops. On *worldly* grounds alone he stood; cant about the poor no longer served his turn; his hypocrisy was laid bare. He pretended to think it little less then sacrilege to *relieve the land* from the payment of rates, though that was the basis of his own plan! Altogether, Peel's conduct was most contemptible.

The debate on the whole was exceedingly dull. Burdett spoke a tissue of Tory platitudes. His mind, or what remains of mind, was with his fox-hounds; an allusion to which interesting animals and their occupation he contrived to lug into a speech about Church-rates! He sneered at the *conscientious* Dissenters, and declared that the real question at issue was the Voluntary principle or the support of a National Establishment: we have already shown that such was *not* the question which Mr. Johnston called upon the House to decide. Mr. Shell replied to Sir Francis, but not in his happiest manner. he performed the easy task of establishing a case of matchless apostacy, by quotations from former speeches. Mr. Charles Buller, at great length, and with his usual vivacity, demolished the pretence of there being any lack of church-room or of clergymen: the deficiency, he maintained was in the people, who care little for gospel truth and are attached to gin. Lord John Russell concluded with a slashing reply both to Peel and Burdett: few of his speeches ever exhibited better debating power, according to the approved method of the House of Commons. But what end did it serve? and what impression would the eloquence of an angel have made on the dense msas of ignorance, bigotry, and selfishness arrayed on the other side?

The conduct of the minority on this question is most disgraceful, Never did any body of men more shamelessly repudiate every thing like political honesty. They were leagued together avowedly to secure plunder. And the melancholy truth must be told, that they could perpetrate this wrong with impunity. They know that the people will not move at present, and that the Ministerial exhibition is a mere sham.

HOW LONG WILL MINISTERS RUB ON?

In January last, the writer of a sort of official pamphlet,* after giving a list of Ministerial measures for the session, prophesied or promised as follows—

"These will pass rapidly through the Commons, for they will probably resemble in all essentials the bills of last year; and it is of importance that they should reach the Lords before Easter. Full time will thus be allowed for their Lordships' most mature deliberation; and the fate of the bills will be decided when the House of Commons is in full vigour of attendance, and before the annual money-bills have passed; a time when addresses and remonstrances are of the greatest weight."

Such was the language then generally held by official people and the partisans of the Government. The Lords were to be vigorously "bombared with good measures," and the "pear would be ripe by Easter." What a difference between the promise and the performance!

This promise, however, served its temporary purpose, by inducing many very sincere Reformers to enter upon the session with "confidence in Ministers." Their present disappointment is as great, as was their anger then with the few who ventured to say that the only object of Ministers was to rub on any how, and to predict the result which has come to pass. May we not claim, then, for the future, a little more "confidence" in the *Spectator*? At all events, it will be acknowledged that in urging Ministers to begin the session with "a plan of action calculated to unite and stimulate all classes of Reformers," we were not moved by affection for the Tories.

The impeded and hopeless condition of the public business in Parliament, is not more obvious than the low and sinking state of political feeling out of doors. Westminster and Bridgewater (though the latter, properly speaking, was a mere affair of the purse, not of politics) have satisfied everybody that, amongst Reformers generally, indifference and apathy have taken the place of active enthusiasm. If the Reform majority in the Commoms were not dwindling into a minority,—even though it were in the humour for "addresses and remonstrances,"—the masses, every where but in Ireland, would be passive spectators of the energy which it should display; and it would therefore be readily defeated by the Peers and the Crown. But the Reform majority in the Commons fairly represents the state of feeling amongst Reformers elsewhere: both have sunk, since the beginning of the session, in numbers, hope, and power of action; and are still sinking. All this, too, we long ago pointed out to the Whigs, as an inevitable result of their having no policy but that of endeavouring to rub on any how.

This seems to be their only policy still; and the time for any other may perhaps be considered as past. The end of this policy being certain,—to wit, the return of the Tories to power,—the only question of much present interest is how long the rubbing-on system may answer its sole purpose. *When*, in short, will "the pear be ripe" for the Tories?

Let us ask Lord Lyndhurst. He it was who set on foot that Tory policy of resolute obstruction, which not only united and stimulated his party, but also made it necessary for the Whigs, as was said at the time, "either to go on or to go off." He is said to have boasted in private that he had placed them in this dilemma. He challenged the Commons' majority to a serious battle with the Lords. His boldness revived the hopes of the Tories, and excited them to vigorous exertion. But the Whigs did not "go on;" they declined the challenge; they submitted to the insult; they did not counteract the new Tory enthusiasm; and the consequence is, that these once zealous supporters are dispirited and careless. It was Lord Lyndhurst, we are firmly persuaded, who provided for the election of a thoroughgoing Tory as Member for Westminster. The Lyndhurst policy, being of a bold and decided character, does not admit of any faltering: it would be changed by ever so little hesitation or other evidence of fear. Does Lord Lyndhurst adhere to his own plan of making the Tory Lords set the Whig majority in the Commons at defiance? Will the Tory Lords carry his plan into effect?

* "What next? or The Peers and the Third Time of Asking." Published by RIDGWAY.

Whoso can answer these questions, may tell how long Ministers will probably rub on.—*Spectator, May* 20.

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Morning Herald,—June 1.

A political party in the London corporation, having ignorantly supposed that the Princess Victoria would attain her full age upon completing her eighteenth year, resolved to address her Royal Highness thereupon; for though affecting a radical sternness of doctrine, they are neither tardy nor temperate in offering the incence of flattery to princes, when they think it may promote their interests and forward the objects of their ambition. This party having produced an address to the princess on attaining her legal majority, for the adoption of the common council, were astonished to learn that the princess was not to become of full age at 18, but to continue a minor, like other British subjects, until the age of 21, unless upon the contingency of a demise of the crown in the interim. Such people, when detected in any act of *gaucherie*, are not easily abashed. The exposure of the blunder would have suggested to the minds of reasonable men—if reasonable men could have fallen into such an error—the impropriety of the intended address; for surely, as a sensible member of the common council rightly observed, there was no more reason for addressing the heiress presumptive on attaining her eighieenth year than her nineteenth or twentieth. The "loyal" and somewhat sycophantic radicals thought, however, that, though the address was founded upon a blunder, it was too good a thing to be lost so they altered it to meet the real state of circumstances, substituting the "age of 18 years" for "legal majority." Thus altered, our readers are aware that the address was presented as that of the corporation of London; and we only allude to the circumstance now with the intention of making some remarks upon the answer returnded to it by the Duchess of Kent.

It would not be fair to criticise too narrowly the answer of a mother to an address of congratualation upon the birth-day of her child, though that child stands so near the thorne as the Princess Victoria does. Indeed we should not have thought to making any particular allusion to the subject, if it were not that very significant hints have been thrown out in certain quarters to induce the public to believe that the Duchess of Kent has formed political attachmants which are likely to have an important influence upon the government of Great Britain whenever it pleases Providence to call the Princess Victoria to the throne. In what way those alleged political attachments are expected to work may be collected from the speeches of some of the whig-radical orators at the Lambeth dinner more especially from that of the Penenden champion of Irish agitation, Mr, Sheil:—he who, in his bitter hatred to a protestant prince—the uncompromising defender of the protestant constitution—exulted over the death-bed of the Duke of York, has come forward to bedaub with the untempered mortar of his panegyric the heiress presumptive and her royal mother, because he has been led to imagine that our protestant institutions are not as dear to those distinguished personages as they have been, and are, to other members of the illustrious house to which is limited the inheritance of the sceptre of the British empire. In this respect we believe Mr. Sheill is doomed to experience a disappointment of his pious hopes for the ascendancy of the Romish church upon the ruins of the national altars of the reformed protestant faith. Lord Melbourne frankly avowed his intention of "inflicting a heavy blow and great discouragement upon protestantism." The House of Lords by its firm unflinching devotion to the religion and constitution of England, have happily, hitherto, baffied that intention. If Mr. Sheil anticipates the barrier to Romish ascendancy and democratic innovation under any sovereign of the house of Brunswick, we think he will find himself mistaken. There is certainly nothing in the answer of the Duchess of Kent to the address of the corporation of London to give encouragement to his antiprotestant and anti Saxon hopes—the realisation of which is to bring about the political millenium of Ireland.

Let us take the following, which are the most important passages of the answer of her royal highness and we will find that they give no sort of encouragement to that party feeling from which emanated the Lambeth dinner and the speech of Mr. Sheil:—

"I have, in times of great difficulty avoided all connection with any party in the state; but, if I have done so, I have never ceased to press on my daughter her duties, so as to gain, by her conduct, the respect and affections of the people. This, I have taught her, should be her first earthly duty as a constitutional sovereign.

"The princess has arrived at that age which now justifies me in expressing my confident expectation that she will be found competent to execute the sacred trust which may be reposed in her; for, communicating as she does with all classes of society, she cannot but perceive that the greater the diffusion of religious knowledge and love of freedom in a country, the more orderly, industrious, and wealthy is its population, and that, with the desire to preserve the constitutional prerogatives of the crown, ought to be co-ordinate the protection of the liberties of the people."

When the Duchess of Kent thus deliberately states that she has avoided all connection with any party in the state, we are bound to give her credit for the correctness of the statement. When she says, "I have never ceased to press on my daughter duties, so as to gain, by her conduct, the respect and affections of the people," we are bound to suppose that her Royal Highness means the "respect and affection" of the sound, sober, and constitutional people of England, and not the approbation and applause of a democratic and destructive faction, whose ambition it is to climb into power over the ruins of the ancient institutions and liberties of Great Britain. The succeeding sentence would confirm our view of the passage, if it needed confirmation. "This," adds her Royal Highness, "I have taught her, should be her first earthly duty as a constitutional sovereign." Most undoubtedly a "constitutional sovereign," except by an interpretation most peculiarly Hibernian, cannot be defined to be "a sovereign ready to assist those who are aiming at the destruction of the constitution."

When her royal highness talks of the diffusion of religious knowledge, and the love of freedom, making the population of a country more orderly, industrious, and wealthy, she, of course, cannot mean to flatter Mr. Sheil with the hope that he may look forward to the accession of the Princes Victoria as the era for the suppression of "religious knowledge" by the courtly encouragement of the anti-scriptural intolerance of a Bible-prohibiting priesthood. Neither can she intend that the "love of freedom" should be understood as synonymous with a grovelling submission to the despotism of the church of Rome.

Most certainly the sovereign of England should not be the sovereign of a party, but of the nation. Giving the Princess Victoria credit for knowing the history of England, she does not now need to learn that the best protection to the constitutional prerogatives of the crown, and the liberties of the people, is to govern according to the protestant settlement of 1688, and the principles, political and religious, which seated the family of Brunswick on the throne of these realms,

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The Metropolis.—Wednesday, the day on which the Princess Victoria completed her eighteenth year, was very generally kept as a festival in the Metropolis. Most of the great shops were closed the whole or part of the day, and the workmen in the manufactories and breweries were allowed a holyday. Neither House of Parliament sat. At night there were splendid illuminations all over London; and the throng of carriages and people on foot was immense. It was a beautiful evening for the display of gas-lights; though fair and of an agreeable temperature, it was dark. There was not much variety in the devices or forms of the illumination. The letters "P. ℞V." with stars and crowns, and wreaths of lamps coloured green to imitate laurel, were seen everywhere. Although there was no interference of the police as to the direction of the carriages, there was not a single accident. We never saw a more good-humoured or better-behaved crowd; which considering that the show was scarcely begun till ten o'clock, that the day had been one of play, not work, and there had been racing at Epsom in the morning, is saying a good deal for the sound hearts and sound sense of the Cocknies. Could the inhabitants of Paris, Madrid, Viena, Naples, or Petersburgh, the well-watched subjects of the Continental despots, have been as safely left to themselves on such an occasion? There were probably half a million of persons in the streets of the Metropolis on Wednesday night.

At St. James's Palace there was a grand state ball A most brilliant party was assembled to do honour to the Princess and her mother.

"One detraction alone," says the proper oracle the *Morning Post*, "rendered this festival all but a jubilee—the indisposition of their Majesties, the cause of whose absence was a source of general regret. Before ten o'clock, the state apartments of the Palace, consisting of the entrée chamber, Queen Anne's (or the ball) room, the grand drawing-room, the throne-room, the King's closet, the banquetting-room, the long gallery, retiring rooms, &c. were thrown open, brillianty illuminated. The Yeomen of the Guard, in their full costume, lined the avenues leading to the state apartments; the King's Pages appeared in their state liveries; the Officers of their Majesties' Household in their official uniforms; and in every point of etiquette, the Court ceremonial was oberved as strictly as if the distinguished company were to enjoy the gratification of the presence of their beloved Monarch and his amiable consort.

"The company began to arrive before ten o'clock. Amongst the first arrivals, were the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and those connected with his Majesty's Government. The ball-room and adjoining apartments were crowded before eleven o'clock; at which hour precisely the Royal party entered from the King's closet, The two bands struck up 'God save the King;' the principal officers of the King's Household, bearing their wands of office, proceeded though the suite of apartments to the ball-room, the company forming an avenue, and paying their devoirs as the Royal party proceeded to take their seats. Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria was supported on the right by her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, and on the left by the Duchess of Kent. Nothing could surpass the splendour and deep interest of the scene, as the Heiress Presumptive to the British Throne advanced, to assume for the first time the chair of state, and to preside over an assembly, including the principal nobility, rank, and talent of which this country can boast. The Princess took the centre chair; the Princes Augusta as representative of the Queen being seated on her right, and the Duchess of Kent on her left. The young Princess appeared, as well as her illustrious parent highly animated by the passing scene. Her Royal Highness. rising from her chair rescived the congratulations of the Duke of Cumberland and other distinguished persons with the utmost grace; and after an interval of a few moments only, the ball opened with a quadrille; the Princess herself being led off by Lord Fitzalan, eldest son of the Earl of Surrey, and grandson of the Duke of Norfolk Her Royal Highness subsequently danced with Prince Nicholas Esterhazy, son of the Austrian Ambassador. Weippert's full band of thirty-five musicians performed in admirable style a variety of new quadrill ar ranged from the opera of *Malek Adel*, and other favourite compositions.

"The costumes, it is almost needless to say, were of the most superb description. Diamonds blazed on every side, rivalling the eyes of the brilliant wearers. The majority of the ladies wore plumes; and the coup d'œil of the ball-room at midnight was most imposing. The Princess Victoria was attired in a blonde dress of British manufacture, over a rich white satin slip ornamented from the waist with blossoms of camelia japonica, the sleeves fastened by noeuds of light blue entertained with brilliants. Her Royal Highnes's head-dress was plain, but extremly elegant. The hair was confined on the forehead by a small badean of brilliants, surmounted by a wrenth of geranium blossoms and jessamines, highly becoming The Princess Augusta wore a rich white satin dress, a most superb suite of brilliants, the diadem magnificent, and rich plumes. The Dutchess of Kent was also attired in a white satin and blonde dress, of great elegance the bodice ornamented with valuable rubies of large magnitude, with diamond head dress"

The Princess had been serenaded at seven o'clock in the morning, by Messrs. Wilson, Seguin, Giebelei, &c.; who, with a band of wind instruments and harps, assembled under her Royal Highness's bed-room window at Kensington Palace. Besides the compositions for the day, "God save the King" was sung. In the course of the morning, many congratulatory visits were paid to the Dutchess and her daughter. The houses in Kensington were decorated with flags and fiowers. In the evening, the Royal tradespeople had a dinner; and at night there were illuminations.—*Spectator, Dec.* 27.

The King presented the Princesss Victoria, on her birthday, with a magnificent grand pianoforte, made by the Member for Bridgewater, of the value of two hundred guineas.

LORD BROUGHAM'S PROTEST AGAINST THE RESOLUTIONS FOR COERCING LOWER CANADA.

Dissentient.

1. Because these resolutions, embracing a great variety of important subjects, upon which different opinions may be entertained by the same persons, were all put to the vote at once, in a house consisting of not a tenth part of the members that frequently attend when questions affecting the interests of political parties or even individuals stand for discussion.

2. Because, though some of these resolutions are justifiable, there are others, and especially the eighth, which set all considerations of sound policy, of generosity, and of justice, at defiance, and will most likely be regarded as indicating a design to crush whatever spirit of opposition to the Executive Government may at any time and for any cause show itself in any portion of the North American provinces.

3. Because it is the fundamental principle of the British Constitution, which was intended to be established in Canada by the act of 1791, and was finally promulgated in 1831, that no part of the taxes levied upon the people shall be applied to any purpose whatever without the consent of their representatives in Parliament; and this control over the revenue ought in an especial manner to be vested in the people of the colonies, seeing that it never can give them the same unlimited influence which it confers upon the people of the parent state; for if supplies are witheld by the Commons of England on account of grievance, the Crown has no other resource, and the grievance must be redressed; whereas, if the Commons of the colony withhold supplies for the like reasons, the Crown cannot by this proceeding be obliged to redress the grievance as long as the Parliament of the mother country willing to furnish the funds required.

4. Because the taking possession of the money placed by the British Parliament at the disposal of the Colonial Councils, without their consent, is wholly subversive of the aforementioned fundamental principle, and directly contrary to the wise and salutary provisions of the act passed in 1831; nor does it at all signify that this is said only to be done upon the present occasion, and that the rights of the Colonial Parliament are represented as left unimpaired. The precedent of 1837 will ever after be cited in support of such oppressive proceedings as often as the Commons of any colony may withhold supplies, how justifiable soever their refusal may be, or in whatever designs the Executive Government may be engaged.

5. Because the constitution of the Council, having been tried for nearly half a century, has not only failed to produce the advantages expected from it, but, after occasioning the most serious evils, has ended in bringing the legislative operations of the Colonial Parliament to a close, and there seems good ground to hope that the evils now complained of may be remedied by introducing the elective principle into the constitution of this body, under due modifications. But the fourth resolution seems to pledge Parliament against ever introducing that principle, since it is not possible to conceive any circumstances justifying its introduction if the existing state of things does not.

6. Because the spirit in which these proceedings were conceived is avowedly adverse to the opinion and desires of a vast majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and the no less plainly avowed object in bringing them forward is, by the authoritative declaration of Parliament to put down the principles and to thwart the inclination so generally prevailing among the people of that province.

7. Because these proceedings, so closely resembling the fatal measures that severed the United States from Great Britain, have their origin in principles, and derive their support from reasonings, which form a prodigious contrast to the whole grounds, and the only defence of the police during later years so justly and so wisely sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament in administering the affairs of the mother country Nor is it easy to imagine, that the inhabitants of either the American or the European branches of the empire should contemplete so strange a contrast without drawing inferences therefrom discreditable to the character of the Legislature, and injurious to the future safety of the state. When they mark with what different measure we mete to 600,000 inhabitants of a remote province unrepresented in Parliament, and to 6,000,000 of our fellow citizens nearer home, and making themselves heard by their Representatives, the reflection will assuredly arise in Canada, and may possibly find its way into Ireland, that the sacred rules of justice, the most worthy feelings of national generosity, and the soundest principles of enlightesed policy may be appealed to in vain, if in the demand the suitor be not also supported by personal interests and party views and political fears among those whose aid he seeks; while all men, perceiving that many persons have found themselves at liberty to hold a course towards an important but remote province which their constituents never would suffer to be pursued towards the most inconsiderable borough of the United Kingdom, an impression will inevitably be propagated most dangerous to the maintenance of colonial dominion, that the people can never safely intrust the powers of government to any supreme authority not residing among themselves.

Brougham.

May 9, 1837.

Spectator, May 20.

SPECTATOR.—May 27.

The German papers state that Lord Durham has satisfactorily arranged the affair of the Vixen with the Emperor of Russia; that Nicholas is about to take a journey into the interior of his vast dominions; and that Lord Durham is expected at Carlsbad, on his route to England.

The Country.—The King and Queen have been prevented by illness from joining in the celebration of the Princess Victoria's birth-day. The Queen is better, though still indiposed; but his Majesty was attacked with asthma on Sunday morning, and has not yet recovered. Sir Henry Halford is in daily attendance at the Palace. The immediate cause of the Royal illness is not mentioned; but they who recollect the nature of the late King's complaint, will not be very sanguine as to the recovery of William the Fourth from his "asthma."

Lord Melbourne, after attending a Cabinet Council in town, went to Windsor on Tuesday, and had an interview with the King; on what urgent subject, is uncertain, though the surmise is that it related to the Princess Victoria's establishment. On this occasion the Premier had the rare felicity of dining with the Queen. He returned to town the same evening. On Thursday, three King's messengers were sent from Windsor with despaches to Lord Melbourne.

Mr. Ryle, M. P. for Macclesfield, has written to his constituents to infirm them them that he does not intend becoming a candidate for the representation of the borough at the next election. [Now let the Macclesfield Liberals return a fitting colleague for Mr. Brocklehurst.]

Mr. Howard, of Greystock Castle, has consented to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Eastern Division of Cumberland, to represent it in the next Parliament.—*Cumberland Pacquet.*

Scotland.—In our second edition last Saturday evening, we communicated from sources of our own, ample information—at that time wanted in London—on the proceedings of Glasgow for filling up the vacancy in the representation, The choice of the united Reformers fell upon Mr. John Denniston, brother of the staunch Liberal Member for Dunbartonhire. Mr. Denniston, in responding to this call, issued an address avowing himself the advocate of Ballot voting, Triennial Parliaments, Suffrage-extension, Peerage-reform, and the abolition of the Corn-laws. According to their custom, the Tories circulated slanders against the Reform candidate: they in particular trumped up a ridiculous story about his having burnt the Bible. Mr. Denniston gave the lie to this story; and three of his friends traced it to the printer of a placard—who had it from a Mr. Ewing—who had it from a Dr. Macconcehie—who could not tell where he heard it, and would not father it himself. This is a specimen of the manner in which the Tories are carrying on the warfare. Their candidate is Mr. Monteith the Younger of Carstairs; for they set aside poor Mr. Colquhoun, to the mortification of the Church party. Mr. Monteith was brought from Torquay, where he had been staying, and arrived in Glasgow on Tuesday night. It seems that this young gentleman passed as a Radical at Cambridge, and he admits that he supported the Reform Act. The only reason suggested for his change of opinions is, that Sir Robert Peel "put up" at his father's house on his visit to Glasgow. In his speeeh to the electors, young Mr. Monteith gave as a reason for restricting the right of voting, that the suffrage was not a privilege, but a burden, which ought not to be imposed upon anybody as long as the existing constituent body did its duty. A bright genius this Mr. Monteith seems to be: if the franchise is a *burden*, it ought to be equally shared. The day of nomination was Thursday, and the election was to take place yesterday. There was a good prospect of Mr. Dennistoun's success.

The Geneneral Assembly of the Church of Scotland met on the 18th; and the intolerant party elected their candidate, Dr. Gardiner, to the Moderanor's chair, by overwhelming majority of 262 to 50 over his compe the Liberal Dr. Lee.

The *Aberdeen Herald* has taken some pains to ten the public on the subject of the distress in the Sc Islands, of which we hear so much. It would seem starvation exists, if at all, in the midst of plenty. Kirkwall, one of the ports to which the charltable pe of Aberdeen have been sending oatmeal, seed-bear, potatoes, extensive shipments of provisions, bear oats have been made. A vessel despatched from deen with seed and provisions waited three or four at Kirkwall before the people would condescend to g her cargo! In other respects, the statements in the A *deen Herald* confirm the view that we to k of this m when the call upon Southern sympathies and purses first made. Charity has *now* begun at home.—

SPAIN.

His Majesty held a privy council at Windsor C on Saturday afrernoon. It was attended by the president, the first lord of the treasury, the secretar state for the home and foreign departments, the chance of the exchequer, the first lord of the admiralty, and president of the board of trade.

At the council, an order in council for continuing one year more the permission granted to British subje to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain, w passed.—*Morning Herald, May* 29.

There is no news from the northern provinces of Spa The public interest follows Don Sebastian and Irriba who have not yet encountered each other. Carlos pears to attach much importance to the present advan he joins it himself in person, and thus addresses t whom he leaves behind, to go "where his presence is required to restore whole provinces to obedie The *Constitutional* gives his proclamation, commen thus—

Navarrese!—The day on which I am to wrest in p son from the hands of the usurper the sceptre of fathers fast approaches. It is to you, to your efforts, tected by ever just Heaven, that I am indebted for grand result; trust in your prospects and my gratitude.

Irribarren, it appears, was on the 21st at Juarte co ing Saragossa, and expecting to overtake the Carlists good fighting ground on the plains between Exea, Hua and Zueva. Several corps were in motion from diffe parts to strengthen Irribarren. Don Carlos was at Ca linan on the 21st.

Barcelona was quiet on the 18th, but the republi flag was flying there, and at Reus; Tarragona had s mitted to the Queen. The English naval officers men had received the thanks of the Queen for their vices at Barcelona. The Carlists appear to be uncha ed in Valencia.—*Atlas, May* 28.

The Spanish question appears at length to have a deep hold on the French journalists. The variet opinion which exists amongst them as to the course wi will be adopted by the French cabinet is greater th usual; and amongst other signs of the times may be me tioned a long dissertion in *Law Pair*, written by M Nouguire, in which the probability of Don Carlos' timate success is very seriously broached by that publi the value of his opinion, however, is considerably d riorated by a sort of prophecy, by which the artic which we refer is concluded:—"The question at pr to determine is whether France will end the dilemm embracing the cause of c stitutional Spain, or whe she will resign herself to ght of anarchy or abs tism on her frontiers. There are only three p solutions to this problem—Isabella II., the republic, Don Carlos. It is for France to resolve it."—*Morni Herald, June* 1.

From the French papers.

The *Courier Français* states that the movements Don Carlos have determined the rising of Loarre, Sarz Sietamo, Ayerbe, and all the neighbouring villages, an that in all that part of Aragon the authorities of the Quee had been expelled, and their places filled by Carlists.

The following is from the *Phare* of Bayonne of the 27t instant:—"General Noguez, the Lieutenant-Colonel, an seven of the officers of the 57th regiment, went on the 23r from Behobia to Irun, to pay a visit to Brigadier Sat Cruz, Colonel Iturriza, commandant of the place, and M. Olozabal, the first alcalde. They were received wit military honours; the garrison was drawn out, and w reviewed by the French officers at the request of the go vernor. All went off well, and the military authorities of the two countries separated, well satisfied with each other The corps d'armée of Don Carlos was, on the night of th 22d, at Luna and Las Pedrassas, four leagues west Ayerbe. They had demanded at Gurrea 4,000 rations o bread, 4,000 of meat, and 2,000 of forage. This move ment, which indicated an evident intention of marchin towards Huesca, caused the departure of Iribarren fro Tauste on the same day (the 22d), for Zuera; he passed it is said, the Gallejo in the evening, and presented him self in the neighbourhood of Buesca. The pretender then seeing himself stopped in this direction, made a counte march, and, bearing to the left, entered, on the 23d, Ve dun and Martes, at the junction of the valley of Ans with that of Roncal, into which he entered, despairing a cording to many accounts, of being able to form a junctio with Cabrera on the right bank of the Ebro. Gener Buerens, whose arrival at Tudela we have before anno ced, left that place on the 22d, and, proceeding alo the imperial canal, entered Saragossa with his divisio on the evening of the next day. The captain-general Aragon, apprised in time of the movements of the Carlists used every precaution in his power to prevent their pene trating into Lower Arragon. The mobilized national mi litia assembled, and had orders to march on the point threatened either by Cabrera, who endeavoured to ap proach Saragossa, or by the bands from Catalonia, wh also advanced towords Arragon. In a word, excellent mea sures had been taken by the military authorities to foil th attempts of the Carlist bands, and prevent the junction their different córps. All the accounts which reach from the frontier agree in praising the disposition by General Iribarren.

A leter from Oteiza, dated [illegible], states that the Carlists use great moderation. [illegible] decree, dated on the 22d, at [illegible] of his soldiers as shall commit the least violence, promising rewards to such of the [illegible] his standard. Another decree declares that all [illegible] merchandise shall be admitted into the [illegible] the small town free of duty. This decree is accompanied by the following proclamation:—

"Aragonese!—I have not come among you to bring upon you the disasters of that civil war which a false and and usurping government wages against my right to the throne of Spain. I mean not to cause the slightest injury either to your rich and productive country, or to your persons. I come as the friend and father of my people My soldiers are Spaniards, most of them your brethre Remain in your dwellings, or, if you think it more your personal safety, enter the ranks of my army, wh you will want for nothing. I do not seek the ruin of a pe ple who belong to me by right. Far from it: I only desi their happiness and prosperity. Are you not already tire of a government which exhausts all your resources, whi have kept you for nearly four years in a state of anarch and which is composed of none but bankrupts and cowards How long will you remain under the yoke of these impo

tors, who only seek to enrich themselves in the midst of disorder, although using the name of an illusive liberty? Believe in me, Aragonese! Listen to my benevolent voice! Continue your labours, without fearing my soldiers, or the horrors of war? My passage will not be marked by any ill consequences."—*Ibid.*

The following extract from our Paris letter, dated Tuesday evening, contain a notice of all that was known in Paris respecting Spain up to the hour if post:—

"The effect of the intelligence from Spain which I forwarded to you last night by an extraordinary courier has been most unfavourable to Spanish stock to-day. A thousand rumours were in circulation, one more disastrous for the Queen than its antecedent, but no authentic intelligence has yet been made public of more recent date than that of which you are possessed. The friends of Don Carlos are, as you will easily credit, in the highest spirits. The partisans of the Queen are proportionably depressed.

"The *Commerce* of this day labours to prove that matters were not so bad in Barcelona as the accounts published in the *Messager* of last evening represented: but, turn which way one will, there appears at the present moment nothing that can direct the mind to consider as probable that the Queen will ultimately triump.

The continued absence of intelligence from Madrid is of itself an alarming circumstance. Nothing of later date han the 21st instant has teached us.—*Times June* 1.

Colonel Fortescue, who commands the Rifle Regiment in the Spanish Auxiliary Legion, has contradicted the statement of Sir Henry Hardinge, made in the debate on Spanish affairs, that he addressed the following speech to the men under his command, before the battle of the 4th May 1836—

"Rifles, to morrow we will be engaged with the enemy —show no quarter *skiver* every man you meet. Kill the wounded—skiver every man you meet."

Colonel Fortescue gives the following version of his speech—

"Rifles, to morrow we shall be engaged with the enemy. They have never-shown us quarter, and have again expressed their determination not to do so. They have made no quarter the order of the day—let it be so. The same as they give they shall have again. They will find we can play the same game, and equally well."

Sir Henry Hardinge has published a reply to this letter; maintaining that, on Colonel Fortescue's own showing, he did not misrepresent the Colonel—that the exact expressions are comparatively unimportant, and that the Colonel does not deal with the substance of his speech, but with the shadow merely of his argument. He observes, that in Colonel Fortescue's letter.

"It is admitted that a gentleman of family and fortune, and who has the honour to hold a commission in his Majesty's army, has been led, by the nature of the service in which he is now engaged, to recommend to the soldiers under his command to give no quarter, and to state, that during the twelve months which have elapsed since the savage scene resulting from such a mode of warfare passing before his eyes, he has found no occasion to alter his recommendation."

[It answers Sir Henry Hardinge's purpose to represent the exact expressions as "comparatively unimportant;" but they who heard Sir Henry will not forget the reiterated emphasis laid on the words "*skiver* every man you meet—*kill the wounded, skiver* every man you meet." These words told in the debate: and the manner in which they were repeated [illegible] of the speaker to have been virulent [illegible]rds the men whom he attacked in the [illegible]ry Hardinge comes out of this affair [illegible]rnished reputation for manliness.—*Spectator*, May 20.

News from Spain, of superior importance to any we have lately received, may be daily expected. Considerable reinforcements having been sent to General Evans, he was obliged to get possession of some Carlist positions to obtain quarters for his troops. He attacked and carried the little village of Lozola, the men of the Legion behaving with great gallantry. Even the Carlist correspondent of the *Morning Post* admits that it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steady bravery.

Insurrections of a formidable nature broke out in Tarragona, on the 30th of April, where a democratic party gained the ascendency, and proclaimed the independence of the province. At Barcelona, the "anarchists" as they are called, forced themselves into the Town-hall and the Court of Justice, on the 4th instant; but, after sustaining a severe cannonade during the night they capitulated early on the morning of the 5th; and tranquility was restored.—*Spectator May*, 27.

Accounts from Spain mention that all is quiet again in Tarragona. The Queen Regent and the municipal authorities of Barcelona have publicly returned thanks to the Commanders of the British and French naval forces, by whose mere appearance the disturbers in that city were awed into submission. The Carlists are said to have taken possession of the villages in the neighbourhood of Valencia. The movements of the Christino forces will, it is hoped, prevent Don Sebastian from crossing the Ebro.—*Spectator*, May 27.

TIMES.—JUNE 1.

We refer to our Irish letter for another proof of the pacific temper of the "finest peasantry in the world," and of their examplary and gratuitous obedience to those laws, of which the King's representative takes good care that they need not stand in any very serious apprehension.

Mr. Hector, a Scotch gentleman, having with more enterprise than wisdom vested considerable capital in an extensive salmon fishery somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ballyshannon, about a thousand of the "finest peasantry" assembled on a Sabbath morning, and after searching in vain for the alien Protestant, who saved his life only by a precipitate flight, they cut to pieces and utterly destroyed or carried off every article belonging to him by land and water: nets, boats, fish, &c., were one and all made prey of. It appears that Mr. Hector had provoked the enmity of the proprietors of another fishery, natives [illegible]me, and that those ready perpetrators of all c[illegible]aforesaid "peasantry," were employed to execu[illegible] *foreigner* that description of Irish "justice. [illegible]ice were sent for, but of course arrived too late [illegible]by use on the occasion; and, indeed, from the [illegible] *rovements* effected by the Popish Constabulery [illegible] composition of that body, no reasonable [illegible]anticipate much other result from their featu[illegible]ence than practicle impunity to guilt—not open [illegible]berate obstruction to the career of justice.

We are not at all desirous of entering again into a discussion of the question raised in the case of "*Stock-dale and Handsard*," and to which the resolutions passed by the House of Commons on Tuesday had reference. We adhere to the opinions we have already expressed upon the subject, and, contenting ourselves with that declaration we shall not trouble our readers with a repetition of the arguments which we have on more than one occasion enforced in support of those opinions, especially as the discussion of Tuesday presents no thing new on the other side of the question. We think it right however, once more to place distinctly before the public the *facts* of the case.

Lord DENMAN, in his address to the jury in the case of "*Stockdale v. Handsard*," used the following language:—

"It seems to me, gentlemen, that the only questions for you upon the general issue can be---first, whether the publication was by the defendants at all; and, secondly, whether it is the publication of a libel; because, on the third ground---namely that this is a privileged publication, I am bound to say, as it comes before me as a question of law for my direction, that I entirely disagree from the law laid down by the learned counsel (the Attorney-General) for the defendants. *I am not aware of the existence in this country of any body what. ever that can privilege any servant of theirs to publish libels of any individual.* "Whatever arrangements may be made between the House of Commons and any publisher in their employ, I am of opinion that the publisher who publishes that in his public shop, and especially for money, *which may be injurious, and possibly ruinous, to any one of the King's subjects, must answer in a court of justice to that subject if he challenge him for a libel; and I wish to say so emphatically and distinctly, because I think, that if upon the first opportunity that arose in a court of justice for questioning that point, it were left unsatisfactorily explained,* the judge who sat there might become an accomplice in the destruction of the liberties of the country, and expose every individual who lives in it to a tyranny that no man ought to."

In the teeth of this declaration of the Lord Chief Justice the House of Commons have thought proper to pass the following resolutions:—

"That the power of publishing such of its reports, votes, and proceedings as it shall deem necessary are conducive to the public interests, is an essential incident to the constitutional functions of Parliament, more especially of this House, as the representative portion of it.

"That by the law and privilege of Parliament this House has the sole and exclusive jurisdiction to determine upon the existence and extent of its privileges, and that the institution or prosecution of any action, suit, or other proceeding, for the purpose of bringing them into discussion or decision before any court or tribunal elsewhere than in Parliament, is a high breach of such privilege, and renders all parties concerned therein amenable to its just displeasure, and to the punishment consequent thereon.

"That for any court or tribunal to assume to decide upon matters of privilege inconsistent with the determination of either House of Parliament thereon, is contrary to the law of Parliament, and is a breach and contempt of the privileges of Parliament."

Now, the whole question is, whether the Lord Chief Justice was right or wrong in his exposition of the law If he was right, of course this resolution of the House of Commons must remain, as Sir R. Inglis said, a mere *brutum fulmen*: for no single branch of the Legislature is competent to make a new law or to repeal an existing law; and whatever weight and authority the resolution of the House of Commons may carry with it on all subjects, we think the country will look to the Judges, and not to that House, for accurate information upon all legal points.

In the Court of King's Bench on Monday, the notorious Stockdale, the plaintiff in the cause of "Stockdale *versus* Hansard." applied to Lord Denman to dispense with the certificate of the barrister that he had sued *in forma pauperis*: the attorney, he said, refused to sign the certificate, being intimidated by the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons. Lord Denman innocently asked what the case was? Stockdale informed his ignorant Lordship, that it was an action against Hansard for publishing a libel in the form of a Report of a Committee of the House of Commons.

Lord Denman wished to know on what ground the present application was made?

Plaintiff—"On the ground that the attorney had been intimidated by the Report of the Committee."

Lord Denman—"Has a barrister refused to sign a certificate?"

The plaintiff replied that Mr. Curwood had promised, but that gentleman was out of town.

Lord Denman said, the rule of the Court which required the signature of a barrister to a certificate that the plaintiff had good grounds of action could not be dispensed with, unless some very strong ground were given for so doing.

The plaintiff again said, that the barrister was out o town, and the action was brought in order to save time.

Lord Denman said, that that ought not to have been done until after the certificate had been given. The Court could not do any thing in the matter at present.

No sooner has the report of the Committee of Privilege, arising out of Lord Denman's address to the Jury in the case of "Stockdale *versus* Hansard," been published; than a second action, we learn, is brought by Mr. Stockdale against Mr. Hansard, the printer, for a libel, grounded on the publication of it!—*Morning Chronicle*. [Now let Lord Denman "show fight," and stand up for law and liberty.]

Letters from our private correspondent at Constantinople, dated the 10th ult., mention the return on the 7th of the frigate on board of which the Sultan had embarked for Varna. His Highness having spent three days at the latter place, and one at Shumla, proceeded on to Silistria, and would thence conitnue his journey to Widdin, the governor of which pashalic has been deposed, in consequence of the complaints of the inhabitants, and Nedzib Pasha of Varna, appointed in his stead. The Sultan was expected to return to his capital early in June, and intended to take an excursion to Smyrna when the great summer heats shall be over. All diplomatic negotiations were at rest during the Sultan's absence. This state of repose was lately interrupted. however, by a circular from the Reis Effendi, intimating to the representatives of friendly Powers that the quarters of Pera and Galata, and the villages of Therapia and Bujukdere, having been, by virtue of existing stipulations, allotted for the residence of Europeans, none but a Mussulman and Turkish subject had the right of taking up his abode in other parts of the city or in the villages along the Bosphorus. Several families who had, in contravention of the abo e regulation, taken houses at Scutari and and other places, received notice to quite within 30 days, and that if not, they should be ejected by the police. The British and French Consuls, and other Europeans of the first respectability, have shown no disposition to comply with this order but have even come to the determination to resist its execution should the Turkish authorities persevere in their inhospitable intentions. The latest accounts from Alexandria were of a melancholy character, depicting a forlorn state of affairs throughout Egypt, and the prevalence of a frightful dearth.

ATLAS MAY, 28.

The French papers still teem with tidings of the approaching fêtes. The Princess Helen of Wurtemberg, future Duchess of Orleans and Princess Royal of France, crossed the frontier on the 25th amid the liveliest demonstrations of joy

The expected income of the year over the expenditure is calculated at 14,382,038 francs; but the Chamber has already granted 107,417,493 francs for royal dowries, allowances, public works, and secret services; and 418,760,792 francs are demanded in addition, for railroads and similar purposes, leaving a deficit of 511,786,247 francs.

It appears that the general satisfaction which the amnesty has produced in France does not put a stop to political intrigues. There have been several *reuniens* of Deputies hostile to the Ministry. The leaders are Guizot, Thiers, and Odillon Barrot; but the two latter, it is supposed, will join forces. Guizot musters 177, Thiers 61, and Barrot 40. There are only 459 members in the Chamber. so that, according to this classification, Ministers are in a minority of 181 to 278. But then, it is hoped that the two great sections of the Opposition will not be induced to act together, and that the Ministers will at least be allowed to finish the routine business of the session, and then a dissolution might alter the state of parties.

The Court is (necessarily) giving offence by excluding many who deem themselves entitled to invitations from the approaching festivities at Fontainebleau. The number of guests is limited to 65; among whom even the Attorney. General is not one. Talleyrand has formally declined an invitation, on account of his age and infirmities.—*Spectator*, *May* 27.

A strong feeling has been excited at Boulogne by the resolution of the French Government to deprive the British residents of the assistance of English medical gentlemen. The prohibition is to extend against any English Physician whatever going there to practise. If this resolution is persisted in, the effects must be very injurious to Boulogne, which has hitherto been the resort of so many English families, and where they have spent large sums of money, who will very soon quit the place if they are deprived of English medical attendance.—*Ibid.*

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS HELENA.

FONTAINEBLEAU, MAY 29.—The inhabitants complain bitterly of the newspapers, which by maliciously reporting as they allege, that there would be no accommodation for the multitudes that would repair to Fontainebleau to witness the fêtes, have effectually prevented numbers from coming out, who generally visit the town at this season. The lodgings (and there is scarcely one house where a room or two have not been laid out for the occasion) are beginning to fall in price, and apartments for which 50 and 60 francs per day were refused even yesterday, are to be had to-day at half that sum; and if the influx of strangers continue as scanty as it was the whole of this day, tomorrow they will be let for almost nothing. The innkeepers, restaurateurs, lodging house-keepers, &c., accordingly vow vengeance against the *mauvaise presse*, and the *Siècle* in particular, which journal will lose its numerous subscribers in the town.

On the other hand, the country people, deceived by those same reports, have flocked in this morning from every direction for several leagues round; in the hope of reaping an abundant harvest. They too have been disappointed in their expectations. Fontainebleau was never remembered to be so plentifully supplied with provisions, and the poor villagers, finding no sale for their vegetables, fowls, and butter, part with them for a mere song, sooner than be obliged to take them back. Every article is to be had at a lower rate than in ordinary times. Butter, which was sold at 28 sous last week, only fetched 15 this morning; the price of poultry is reduced in the same proportion; and a fine bundle of asparagus only costs 12 sous that sold for 40 on Friday. Fish, too, is in great plenty, The fishmongers of Montargis, a town 12 leagues distant, have drained their ponds to take up the carp and eels they contained in order to bring them to Fontainebleau, where, if this rot weather continues, not one of them will be alive to-morrow. The *matelotte*, that favourite dish of the French, will thus be within the reach of the poorest inhabitants, thanks to the malice of the *mauvaise presse*.

So far the marriage feasts have proved a disappointment to speculators, and, as if to taunt the poor people, some *farceur* has brought up numbers of the *Journal du Paupte*, containing an article, in which they are told that they will have besides to pay the quota of their costs of those brilliant Royal treaks, and forwarded a copy to every house of refreshment in the place.

Early this morning the walls of Fontainebleau were covered with the following notice:—

"REJOICING FOR THE MARRIAGES OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

"The town of Fontainebleau possesses within its walls the King and all his august family, who have met there to celebrate the union of Monseigneur the Duke of Orleans with Madame the Princess de Mecklenburg Schwerin.

"This fortunate event, which interests the whole of France, has particularly moved the hearts of the inhabitants of Fontainebleau.

"To furnish, then, the means of manifesting the joy with which they are animated, his Majesty has been pleased to permit, that to-morrow evening, 29th, a firework should take place in the Parterre.

"Tuesday, the 30th, being the day of the nuptial ceremony, a spectacle gratis will be performed, at 2 o'clock, in the theatre of the town.

"The public ball will open at 6 in the evening, at the Grille de Mainteuon.

"Monday, 29th, and Tuesday, 30th, all the public edifices are to be illuminated.

"'Vive le Roi!' 'Vive la Famille Royale!'

"DUPOUIT,

"The Mayor of Fontainebleau.

"Fontainebleau, May 28."

Since morning postchaises have not ceased an instant to drive in by the Melun and Paris roads. All, however, have put up at the Palace, and scarcely one at an inn. The Duke of Orleans arrived last night at half-past 11, with, some say, the Prince Tallerand de Perigord. His Royal Highness, who had gone to meet his bride, left her safe at Châlons-sur-Mane, where she slept last night She was to arrive to-day in Melun at 1 o'clock. Among the distinguished guests already here, are Marshals M'Donald, Molitor, Maison, Grouchy, Gérard, Lobau; Baron Pasquier, President of the Chamber of Peers; M. Thiers, M. Barthé, the Minister of Justice; M. Girod d l'Ain; Messrs. Jaubert, Vatout, Ganneron, Pelet de la Lozere, and scores of Deputies and Peers which it is useless to name. 1 o'Clock.

Nothing can equal the confusion into which the Palace is thrown by the arrival of so many guests. It is supposed that not less than 200 postchaises have come in since morning. The Queen, and, I understand, the King of the Belgians, have just reached in a coach-and-six, escorted by a few gendarmes.

I have this instant seen the King's omnibus, and five other Court carriages, drive into the Palace from the stables of Maintenon, for the purpose of going out to meet the Princes at a Place called *La Table du Roi* (the King's table), a pavilion situate on the margin of the forest, three leagues off, where the first interview, it is believed, will take place.

The road which the *cortége* is to follow, going out and returning, is kept a secret, God knows why. Perhaps it is because proper measures of precaution for the Royal Family's personal safety cannot be taken in the forest. The review of yesterday ought, however, to convince the King, or rather the authorities of the chatean, that His Majesty has nothing to dread. Even yesterday, when the review was resolved upon, the spot was not fixed upon until an hour before their Majesties left the palace. It is supposed that, from the *Table du Roi*, the Royal procession will proceed through the forest, join the Paris road, near the Valley de la Solle, and make its entrance into town by the Camp and the Rue de France. The Melun road would be the most direct, but the Grande Rue becomes so very narrow and winding towards the Palace, that coaches drawn by six horses turn with difficulty, and an upset, or any other accident, happening on such an occasion, would be considered a bad omen.

Perceiving the people moving in large numbers towards the camp, I proceeded thither, and found the soldiers busily engaged in preparing for the reception. The *front de bandière* of their encampment is beautefully ornamented with grass plots, artificial gardens; and the intervening spaces between the tents are planted with boughs of evergreens, which give it a most pleasing aspect. On the green plots, benches, altars, &c., which line the camp, on the road-side, are figured grenades, bugles, crosses of the Legion of Honour, and the hearts of the soldiers, drawn with daisies, violets, and other wild flowers of the forest. In the centre stands an hymeneal altar of verdure, on which two tricoloured flags are united, the one bearing the word Mecklenburg, and the other that of Orleans. At its base is written in large capital letters, also in grass and flowers—"Le 6th Régiment au Roi des Français" (the 6th Regiment to the King of the French). But the most extraordinary emblem of all is that placed in front of the encampment of the company of Chasseurs. It consists of a ram's head, as big as life, with a large pair of horns, crowned with flowers, with this inscription underneath—"Le 6th Regiment à H. de M." (the 6th Regiment to Helen of Mecklenburg!

Behind those grass works stand two rows of pyramidal tents, surrounded by tricoloured flags, in which the muskets of the men are piled in fasces, and farther on are the white and blue canvass tents of the officers and soldiers. In the centre of the area extends a row of wooden barracks, open, at both ends, in which the men cook their victuals. A long sloping descent leads to the fire-place, formed of large paving-stones, about a foot asunder, between which the fuel is placed, and the air circulating freely through the trench makes the wood burn uniformly under the ten or twelve tin cans placed across the stones, so that the cooks never have occasion to use a bellows. Near each of these wooden roofs a large bench has been raised. with the earth extracted from the trench, and covered with turf, on which the soldiers sit to eat their meals. The camp is traversed by an avenue, called "Grande Rue d' Orleans."

The artillery, whose camp is situate on the opposite side of the road, do not evince the same taste for decoration as their comrades of the infantry. They have not figured a single heart, but have handsomely decked out the tent of their commander.

All the Royal family, with the exception of the King, set out at 2 o'clock for the *Table du Roi*, to meet the Princess. It being contrary to Court etiquette that fathers should go out of their way for their children, the King has remained in the Palace to receive his daughter-in-law at the top of the *fer à cheval* (or horse-shoe) staircase, in the court of the Cheval Blanc, where the National Guard and troops have orders to rendezvous. The battalion of the 6th regiment of Light Infantry took arms at 3 o'clock with the artillery, and both have marched to the Palace. The 4th regiment of Hussars will shortly follow, and then the National Guard, who appear less numerous than yesterday, because the Blancs, or Legitimatists, do not think proper to turn out on the occasion. The whole force is to draw up in the court of the Cheval Blanc, the National Guard occuping the place of honour to the right.

8 O'CLOCK.

The entire military force was united and drawn up in the court at 4 o'clock. The Princess of Mecklenburg was to have arrived at 5, but shortly after that hour had struck a courier was seen riding in all haste and proceeding to the Fer a Cheval, when he handed a paper to an Aide-de-Camp, who brought it in to the King. The whole of the grand dignitaries of the Crown were then assembled at the head of the staircase, but from the distance at which we were kept I could only discern Marshal Lobau. At half-past 5 the Court carriages I had seen entering the palace at 1 o'clock came up galloping on the place, and drove to the Fer á Cheval, but they passed so rapidly that no one could tell whether the Princess was in one of them or not. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were in the first, next came at carriage full of ladies, with the windows up, and the King's omnibus with Count Flahaut and other officers of the Court, followed by two more carriages. The King shook hands with the two first ladies who mounted the staircase, and then went into the Palace. Was the Princess one of them? No one could tell. A rumour got abroad that she was taken ill at Melun, and did not come to the rendezvous of the Table du Roi. This report was at first believed, and many returned home, but perceiving that the troops remained in the court, and that the marshals and other officers continued in their stations in the terrace of the chateau, I had the patience to wait on the square until 10 minutes to 7 o'clock, when a detachment ot Gendarmes rode in and announced the approach of the Princess. She was in a state carriage drawn by eight posthorses, and though the cortege moved at a slow pace, it was impossible for me in the confusion to see her well enough to describe her accurately. She appeared pale and tired (from the journey, perhaps). She has a longish face, is fair, and, I should think, rather tall. She saluted the people very graciously as she went along, and must have been well pleased with the reception. The spectators, from the highest to the lowest, were delighted with her, and observed that she would make a fine Queen. She wore a white satin hat and a rose-coloured gown. Seven other carriages formed her suite, and the whole was escorted by a large detachment of Dragoons of the regiment in garrison at Melun.

The Princess was met at the gate of Fontainebleau by the municipal body, with the mayor at its head, who welcomed her to their town, and the young ladies of the place, all dressed in white, were afterwards admitted to offer her a bouquet and to address her a compliment, which she acknowledged in a most courteous manner. On the whole, the future Duchess of Orleans has made a most favourable impression on the people. When she entered the court of the Palace the troops paid her the honours due to a queen.

She was conducted and presented to the King, before whom she fell on her knees. He raised and kissed her, and then delivered her over to the Queen, by whom and the rest of the Royal Family she was received with tenderness and affection. Of the Duchess, her mother, or the other persons of her suite, I can say nothing, having only seen the Princess.

Immediately afterwards the troops and National Guards were dismissed, and at 8 o'clock the Court adjourned to the banquetting-hall, where between 300 and 400 persons sat down to table.—*Times*, *June* 1.

The King reviewed the National Guards on Sunday. in the Place de Carrousel—for the first time since the affair of Fieschi. The show seems to have gone off very well; though some of the discontented said that from the precautions taken to prevent the approach of the people to the Royal person, it was evident that the King was apprehensive of treason, and not confident of the affections of Frenchmen.

MORNING HERALD,—JUNE 1.

Meunier was sent off to Havre at half-past five on Sunday afternoon. He entered the yard of the Messageris Royales a quarter of an hour before, attended by a brigadier and a private of the gendarmery, who are to accompany him, and remain with him until he sails for New Orleans The yard was crowded, but no particular precaution appears to have been taken to prevent escape or rescue. Meunier appears to be in much better health than at the time of his arrest and trial. The improvement is, no doubt, the consequence of the regimen of his prison both as to diet and cleanliness. Boireau, the accomplice o Fieschi, whose sentence of 20 years' imprisonment has

been commuted into banishment, passed through Orleans on Thursday in the diligence for a sea-port, where he is to be embarked for the United States. He was guarded by two gendarmes, who will remain with him until the vessel sails.

On the occasion of his marriage, the Duke of Orleans has caused to be released, at his expense, from the debtors' prison of the rue de Clichy, several fathers of families, detained through inability to satisfy the demands of their creditors. It is believed that in other part of the kingdom the royal munificence has relieved other miseries of this nature.

Youssouf Bey is a principal object of attracion and interest. His figure is small, but easy and active; his face singularly fine and expressive. He speaks French with spirit and facility. His physiognomy is a mixture of finesse, softness, and decision. Unaccustomed in Africa to these prodigies of art and industry, Youssouf was astounded on seeing the place. "Well, Commandant," said his Majesty to him, "what do you say of Fontainebleau?" "Admirable," replied the Mussulman, "I only regret having brought none of my companions from Africa. When I return there, and relate what I have seen, no one will believe me. The Arabs," added he, "give no credit to the recitals of youth; the only means of inspiring confidence is to be old. Bring, then, some old men into France; let them see and judge for themselves; then send them back, and they will spread in Algiers a report of your power, your grandeur, and the wounders of you civilisation, which will contribute more to the pacification of the regency than all your murderous expeditions." Such is the opinion of Youssouf Bey on the African question, which was little expected to be seriously treated of at Fontainebleau, in the midst of a fête. Youssouf advised peace with the most perfect disinterestedness, for evidently he delights in war. War is his trade, his resource; his passion.

The railroad mania has this year met the most unexpected and fatal overthrow in both houses of parliament, and, however inconsistent it may appear, to the no small gratification of hundreds of persons who found that by embarking in shares they had rendered themselves liable to consequences which they were utterly unable to meet.

Were anything wanting to show the prodigality of the present O'Connell ministry, in addition to the enormous sums spent by them to bolster up their falling cause, abundant proof may be seen if we look at the services of the Hercules. 74, a ship which cost the country upwards of 40,000l. per annum to keep in commission. This ship was fitted out in March, 1836, and the only service she ever performed was taking a pleasant trip to Lisbon and back. She has been lying a month at Spithead, for no other purpose than to enable her captain, the Hon. M. F. F. Berkeley, to attend the House of Commons in support of the whig-radical government. This is what we call a shameful waste of the public money to support a falling faction.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

COURT OF CHANCERY.—MAY 31.

EAST INDIA COMPANY V. CAMPION.

This was an appeal from an order of the vice-chancellor, arising upon the taxation of the defendant's costs. He brought an action against the East India company in 1823, and the company then filed a bill of interpleader against him, and Bazett and Colvin, calling on them to dispute between themselves the right to a fund in the company's hands. There was no appeal from the part of the order ordering Campion his costs, at law and in equity since the filing of that bill, but the question was whether he was entitled to the costs at law before that bill. The action at law was stated, an issue was directed by this court on the interpleader bill, and that was finally decided in favour of Campion, after proceedings here, in the House of Lords, and at law in 1836. Whether the first action brought was right or not, his lordship's opinion was, that the party losing ought to pay the costs. The vice-chancellor was right in holding that the losing party was intitled to the costs incurred anterior to the filing of the interpleader bill.

His LORDSHIP disposed of similar petitions in the course of the day.—*Morning Herald, June* 1.

MONEY MARKET.

STOCK EXCHANGE FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

Notwithstanding that the settlement of the May Account has occurred in the course of the week, the business transacted in Consols, and generally in the English Funds, has been unimportant. As usual, the Account-day was characterized by a scarcity of stock, though not to the extent to which that scarcity has on some previous occasion existed; *Continuation*, or premium paid by the speculators for carrying over their stock till the 21st July the period fixed for the settlement of the next Account, varied from ⅛ to ¼ per cent.; or in other words, the holders of the stock were enabled to borrow money on it at a rate of interest varying from ¾ to 1½ per cent. per annum. The price for Account has declined about ¼ per cent. this morning. The depression is attributed partly to an understanding that the King's health is in a very precarious state—partly to the revival of the old story of disputes with Russia on the worn-out subject of the Vixen. There is also a greater supply of stock to-day than on the Account-day: the Continuation has slightly increased, and holders of stock are giving a higher rate of interest than on Wednesday—3 per cent. being now the current rate. Exchequer Bills have been in demand, and the premium is from 3s. to 5s. higher than last week.

In the Foreign Market, Spanish Stock has been again the subject of one of those sudden depressions to which this species of security has so frequently been subject. The closing price of Active Stock on Saturday afternoon was 26; and on Monday morning, the first price at the opening of the market was 25; the price declined in the course of the day to 24, and has since fallen to 23⅞: the quotation of to day may however be cited ⅜ per cent. above the lowest price. This depression has been mainly produced by the movement of the Carlists, who by abandoning at the moment of attack the whole of their fortified line, and carrying the war into the country bordering upon the Ebro, have placed themselves much nearer to Madrid than the main body of the Christino forces.

The Portuguese Securities have fallen nearly 2 per cent., in consequence of the political change which has occurred in Lisbon. The arrangements, however, for the Dividends upon the Bonds, will not, it is believed, be affected by these events.

The Dutch and other European Securities have not varied materially.

The Railway Shares are (with the exception of those of the Southampton and Greenwich, both of which still continue heavy) materially improved; the London and Birmingham having risen the most. We are not aware of any new feature in this undertaking to which the rise should be attributed; but are inclined to refer it to the cessation of those sales by which the market has been so long overborne.

SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.

The only fluctuation which has occurred this morning has been in Spanish Stock, which is ⅜ per cent. higher than yesterday, in consequence of a similar improvement having occurred in Paris on Thursday.

Railway Shares are rather lower: London and Birmingham 41 to 43 prem.; Great Western 1 to 2 prem. Greenwich 4 to 3 dis. Southamiton 23 to22 dis.—*Spectator May* 29.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

(From the official list, containing the business actually transacted.)

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Bank Stock, 206 5½	Ditto. 30 years, 1860, 14 13-16¾
3 per Cents. Reduced, 90⅛ 90	India Bonds. 37s. 34s. pm.
3 per Cent. Consols, 91⅛ 91 90⅞	Exchequer-bills (1,000l.) 2½d., 35s. 37s. 34s. pm.
Consols for Acct., 91⅜	Ditto (500l.), 35s. 37s. 34s. 36s. pm.
3½ per Cents., 98	Ditto (small), 35s. 37s. 34s. 36s. pm.
8½ per Cents Reduced, 97¾ ⅞ ¾	Ditto (Advertised), 35s. 34s. 36s. pm.
New 3½ per Cents., 99 ½ 98⅛	
India Stock, 260½ 60	
Long Annuities, 1860, 14½ 9.16	

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Bonds, 100⅛	Spanish Coupons, Nov., 47 49 47
Brazilian Bonds, 84¼ 83¾	Spanish Coupons, May, 30 27½
Portuguese New, 5 per Cts., 46¾ 6	Spanish Passive, 5⅞ ½
Portuguese, 1836, 51	Spanish Deferred, 8⅜
Portuguese, 3 per Cents., 28½ 9 8½	Duch 2½ per Cent.., 53½ ¼
Spanish 5 per Cents. Con., 22¼ 1⅜ 2 1¾ ½ ex Coupons.	Dutch 5 per Cents., 99⅜ ½
	5 per C., New Loan, 1837, 99½ 99

SHARES.

(The quotations give the actual price, without reference to premium or discount.)

United Mexican New Scrip 2¾	Brighton (Rennie's) Rail., 0⅜ ¾
Birmingham and Derby Rat. 3⅛	Blackwall, 0½
Birmingham and Glocester, 1¼	Birmingham, 132½ 134 132 134
Great Western, 44	Australasia Bank, 18

LONDON MARKETS.

(From the "London New Price Current" of May 30.)

SUGAR—The West India Raw Sugar Market, in the early part of last week, was in a very inactive state; grocers and refiners both purchased sparingly, and the importers submitted to a further reduction in prices of 6d a 1s, the decline was principally on the inferior descriptions; since then the market has assumed a more lively and firm appearance, the buyers during the latter three market days purchasing more freely at the prices of Tuesday, at which rates a fair business was done. The slight improvement which has taken place in the market has been occasioned by the unfavourable intelligence received from the West India colonies regarding the present crops, and complaining much of drought in several of the islands. Sales privately of mid grocery Tobagoes have been made at 53s 6d to 54s; Tortola with colour at 53s; Antigua and Tortola of good quantity and with much colour, at 57s; Jamacia good gray for refining, at 54s 6d. At public sale 20 casks 9 cases Tobago went at stiffer prices; mid yellow at 53s to 54s. The quantity estimated to have been sold last week was 2,300 hhds and trs. There was a brisk market to-day for British Plantation Raw Sugar, and an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt. was realised upon last week's currency; 1,500 hhds and trs were calculated to have been sold, including 120 hhds Barbadoes at auction, which sold steadily at 57s 6d to 66s, being an advance of 1s per cwt. on the last sale. The refined trade towards the close of last week assumed a much firmer appearance, and rather more business was done, both by the grocers and shippers, at advanced prices. Lumps entitled to the double bounty sold at 73s, and those just below the standard at 71s 6d. to 72s; the exporters have paid 31s 6d and 32s per cwt, and even at the latter price the refiners are now not sellers. Treacle goes off with less spirit, and the prices have declined 1s per cwt. The good qualities of Bastards support their previous value, but the ord sorts are rather cheaper. This afternoon the Market maintained its firmness, and in some instances the prices paid by the grocers were higher than last week, but they only purchased for actual wants. The shippers bought very sparingly at 32s per cwt.

MAURITIUS.—There was rather more business doing in this description towards the close of last week, and 2,223 bags at public sale, principally consisted of an altered and low brown parcel, several piles of very ord brown, much like Bastards, were bought in 36s 6d a 43s. mid and good yellow descriptions went at fully former rates, in some instances they were considered rather dearer, and sold at 53s a 57s. low brown with strength went at 47s a 49s. very inferior 38s a 40s. and good 51s a 52. The public sale of 8,237 bags this afternoon went off with rather more spirit, and at an advance of 1s. good brown sold at 49s 6d to 50s 6d, and low and good yellow at 51s a 58s 6d per cwt.

EAST INDIA—All descriptions of Siam and Manilla with strength have been much wanted, but the supply at Market being short, little business has been done: for ord and soft qualities the demand has been moderate. At auction 671 bags Bengal, subject to the 32s, and 962 bags at the 24s duty, the former went at full prices, and sold at 29s to 32s 6d for mid and fine; the latter sold 6d dearer for the good descriptions, ord sorts at former rates, very fine white sold at 76s 6d, good 63d 6d to 64s 6d, mid 58s to 60s 6d.

FOREIGN.—For Brazil and white Havannah there has been a good request, and prices have advanced Yellow Havannah has been sought after, and 6d advance has been paid, 27s 6d to 29s has been obtained privately for 200 chests of good and fine, and 26s for ord. The stock in the hands of importers is now very light. For some small parcels of ord brown Paraiba 16s has been paid, and 200 chests brown Bahia has been sold at 20s 6d for good. There have again been no arrivals, and no public sales are announced A cargo of white Paraiba afloat, of the new crop, has been taken for Hamburg at 30s

MOLASSES.—The Market is rather firmer, and former prices maintained; small sales of fair St. Vincents and St. Kitts have been made at 26s 6d, The total deliveries of West India Molasses from the ware houses for home use for the week ending May 26th were 2,006 cwt.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS—The prices of Rum have been steady this week, and there has been a fair business done; the transactions have been 250 puns Jamaica at 3s 3d for 32 to 33 per cent over proof, 34 to 37 over 3s 10d, and 150 puns Demerara at 2s 5d to 1s 4d for 6 to 9 over and 12 over 2s 6d; the government contract for 80,000 gallons has been taken at what were considered good prices, 20,000 gallons from an out-part at 2s 1⅛d, 35,000 gallons at 2s 2¼d. 20,000 gallons at 2s 2¾d, and 5,000 gallons at 2s 2d 5-16ths. Brandy is firmer, but there is not much passing in it. Geneva sells slowly at the previous value.

NITRATE OF SODA—For this article there has been no demand.

COFFEE—The request for the mid and good clean descriptions of British Plantation has become moderate, and the market being now well supplied, prices have given way 3s a 4s; unclean and ord sorts have met with a heavy sale, and prices have also again declined; the importers have liberally supplied the market this week with all descriptions, having offered 366 casks and 460 barrels and bags at public sale, a part only of which was disposed of, and that was principally the mid and fine ord clean descriptions, Jamaica mid and low mid went at 94s to 99s, good mid 100s to 106s, fine and fine fine ord 79s to 85s, unclean mid 80s to 90s, good to fine fine ord 60s to 74s; Dominica fine ord to low mid 75s to 94s; Demerara unclean fine ord 70s to 75s; Trinidad fine fine ord 80s; 650 hhds and 230 bags have arrived since Friday last; 100 casks and 150 bags are announced for auction on Tuesday, and 50 casks and 100 bags for Thursday next. The East India descriptions admissible for consumption at the low duty have again met with a dull sale, and prices have given way 6d to 1s; at public sale 463 bags Ceylon only party, found buyers, good mid bright pale at 60s to 61s, sea damaged first and third class 56s to 59os 6d, good triage 166d to 24s, good ord coloory was taken in at 59s 6d to 60s; for Mocha there has been only a moderate demand at former rates; the request for Ceylon for shipping has ceased; in the prices no change has occurred; Sumatra and Samarang has been neglected. The business done privately in the foreign market in the absence of public sales have been extremely limited, and confined to very small parcels of Havannah and Brazil at previous rates; there has been an arrival of 3,176 bags St. Domingo. This afternoon the market continued quiet; public sales of British Plantation, amounting to. 110 casks, 148 bags, and 18 barrels, were offered, but went off with much heaviness at a further slight decline in the clean qualities; some Jamaica of low mid quality sold at 96s 6d, and fine ord Demerara at 81s 6d per cwt.; the unclean sorts, of which there was a large portion, were all bought in. The total deliveries of Coffee from the ware houses for home consumption for the week ending May 27, are 115,471 lbs of Last India, and 163,733 lbs of West India.

COCOA—The buyers of British Plantation still purchase with much reluctance, and the parcels offered at public sale, containing 550 bags Trinidad, have been nearly all taken in, for the want of buyers, at still declining prices, good fair red at 48s, mid 45s, ord dark 40s to 43s, gray 42s to 44s; a few lots were disposed of, mid gray 40s 60, to 42s 64 and 29s 6d to 42s 6d for sea and Sugar damaged. The total deliveries of West India Cocoa from the ware houses for home use for the week ending May 27, were 31,562 lbs.

COTTON—In East India nothing has been done for home consumption; for shipping some small parcels of Madras and Surat have been taken at prices in some instances ⅛d under those of the last public sales; 7,000 bales Surat and Madras are announced for auction on the 9th of June, and which it is expected will be increased to 14,000 bales. They are looked for with great interest, as it is supposed the result of which will establish the lowest point of the Market for this year. The private purchases this week have been 400 Surat at 3d to 5⅛d, and 200 Madras at 5⅜d to 5d.

TOBACCO—There has been some inquiry for shipping, but the importers requiring stiffer prices, which the buyers are not inclined to give, only a moderate busines has been done; the home trade have purchased sparingly.

SALES OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

J. C. QUICK.—22 casks and 35 barrels Jamaica Ginger, 50s to 10l. 2s per cwt.; 6 kegs Jamaica Pod Pepper, 100s per cwt.; 81 bags Pimento, 3d to 3⅛ per lb.; 118 casks and 7 barrels Jamaica Coffee, 63s to 97s 6d per cwt.

TRUEMAN AND COOK.—25 frazils Mocha Coffee, 76s to 76s 6d per cwt; 1,072 bags Black Pepper, 2⅞ to 3⅜ per lb.; 624 bags E. I. Rice, 13s to 14s per cwt.; 156 bales E. I. Jute, 13l to 14l 5s per ton.

BARROW AND KIRKMANN.—1,786 Slabs Straits Tin, 72s to 75s per cwt.

G. BOWES.—16 tuns Southern Oil 33l 10s to 31l per tun; 3 tuns Headmatter, 32l 10s per ton; 11 tons Southern Whalebone, 127l to 130l per ton.

W. J. AND H. BEALE—90 tuns Southern WhaleOil, 31l to 32l 5s per tun; 4 tons Seal Oil, 43l 10s to 43l 15s per tun; 2½ tons Southern Whalebone, 132l. per ton.—*Shipping Gazette, June* 1.

PROVINCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 30.

There was very little business transacted to-day, and prices receded a shade. The sales amount to 2,000 bags, of which 150 Surat, 3d to 3⅜d; 80 Egyptian, 3⅝d to 9d; 150 Pernam. 8¼d to 8⅜d; 20 Bahia; and remainder American, at 4½d to 8d.—*Ibid.*

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, MAY 30.

The following gentlemen have obtained University Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

CLASS I.

4 E. B. Ellman, Wadham College,
1 J. F. Haddan, Brazennose College.
E. B. Smith, Queen's College.

CLASS II.

1 W. W. H. Burrows, St. John's College.
A Cox, Christ Church.

CLASS III.

2 W. R. S. Fitzgerald, Oriel College,
H. E. Michell, New College.
R. Stanley, Brazennose College.

CLASS IV.

4 Hon. C. J. Courtenay, Christ Chnrch.
J. Dunn, Exeter College.
W. F. Knollys, Merton College.

Those with figures before them had a place also in the Literary Class List, according to the figure, Mr. Haddan is therefore denominated a double first-class man.

Mr. W. Wetherell has been admitted a Founder's Kin Fellow of New College.

The Chancellor's Prizes are adjudged as follows:—Latin Poem—J. J. Randolph, Student, Christ Church. English Essay—D. C. Claughton, Fellow, University College.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.

English Poem—A. P. Stanley, Scholar, Balliol College.

The poems will be recited and the essay read by the authors in the Theatre, at the commemoration, June 7.

The competitors for the Latin poem prize were 17; for the English essay, 19; and for the English poem, 54.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 5.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. T. Bulkeley to be captain, by purchase, vice Colclough, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Lord C. P. Clinton to be lieut. by purchase, vice Bulkeley; H. T. Fitzgerald, gent. to be cornet and sub-lieut. by purchase, vice Lord C. P. Clinton.

6th Dragoons—E. S. May gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Ferguson, promoted; J. King, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Thompson, who retires.

8th Light Dragoons—F. T. H. Wilson. gent to be cornet, by purchase vice Barry, promoted.

9th ditto—Cornet J. W. C. Spicer to be lieut. by purchase, vice Clerk, who retires P. H. Clerke, gent, to be cornet, by purchase, vice Spicer.

6th Foot—Captain H. Canfield, from the 58th Foot, to be captain, vice J. Willson, who retires upon the half pay of the Coldstream guards.

19th ditto—H. B. Stoney, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice I. B. Stone, who retires.

29th ditto—Ensign E. G. Nicolay to be lieut. by purchare, vice Cosby, who retires; J. Power, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Nicolay.

58th Foot—Captain I. Foster, from the Ceylon regiment, to be captain, vice Canfield, appointed to the 6th Foot.

59th ditto—Ensign J. P. Maxwell to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richardson, who retires; J. H. Clay, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Maxwell.

73 ditto—W. H. FitzGerald, gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cubit, promoted.

77th ditto—Staff Assistant-Surgeon W. H. Burrell, M. D. to be surgeon, vice Dealy, who retires upon half pay.

83d ditto—Assistant-Surgeon W. Gardiner to be surgeon, vice J. Cross, who retires upon half pay; Assistant-Surgeon G. Knox, form the 20th Foot to be, assistant surgeon, vice Gardiner.

85th ditto—H. J. Darell. gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Pack, promoted.

95th ditto—R. Pratt, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Noel, who retires.

97th ditto—Captain T. S. O'Halloran, from the half-pay of the Coldstream Guards, to be captain, vice Kelson, appointed to the Ceylon rifle regiment.

98th ditto—Lieut. F. B. Fielding to be captain, without purchase, vice Vernon, deceased; Ensign S. W. Russell t be lieutenant vice Fielding.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Captain C. Kelson, from the 97th Foot, to be captain, vice Foster, appointed to the 58th foot.

UNATTACHED.—Ensign A. J. Pack, from the 85th Foot, to be lieut. by purshase.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Colonel R. Doherty, of the 89th (Governor of Sierra Leone), to have the local rank of colonel on the western coast of Africa.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assistant-Surgeon A. T. Jackson, form the 42d Foot, to be assistant-Surgeon to the forces, vice Burrell, promoted in the 77th Foot; L. Kelly, M. D. to be assistant-surgeon to the Forces.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut. D. S. R. Dickson, upon half-pay of the 16th Light Dragoons, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in Upper Cannada.

WAR-OFFICE, May 12.—34th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. N. R. Brown to be Captain without purchase, vice Lax, dec. Ensign T. Bourke to be Lieut. vice Brown, promoted; Ensign J. C. Judge, from the half-pay of the 62d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bourke. 37th Foot—C. F. Shum, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Christian, who retires. 48th Foot—Captain B. Hartley, from Paymaster of the 99th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice J. O'Keefe, retired upon half pay. 63d Foot—Lieut. W. Gordon to be Capt. by purchase vice Armstrong, who retires; Ensign T. B. Lord Cochrane to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gordon; C. H. Godby, Gent. to be ensign by purchase, vice Lord Cochrane. 69th Foot—Ensign H. W. K. Gore to be Lieut. without purchase vice Gardiner, dec.; Gent. Cadet E. G. Wynyard, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Gore. 75th Foot—Lieut. W. Carruthers, from the half-pay of the 43d Foot, to Lieut. vice Eddy, appointed Paymaster. 98th Foot—Ensign C. Hare to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Russell, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; Gent. Cadet E. Haythorne, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hare, promoted.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 19.—3d Regt of Light Drags—Lieut. Col. J. Thackwell, from the half pay Unattached, to be Lieut.--Col. vice C. Stisted, who exchanges; Capt. H. Bond, from the 11th Light Drags. to be Capt. vice Levet, who exchanges. 11th Light Drags. C. T. Levett. from the 3d Light Drags. to be Capt, vice Bond, who exchanges. 12th Foot—Ensign J. F. Kempt, from the 32d Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice West, deceased 23d Foot—Ensign T. Robyns, from the 55th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Trench, who exchanges; Gent. Cadet E. D. W. Lowe, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kempt, promoted in the 12th Foot. 48th Foot—Capt. E. Duncan, from the half pay Unattached, to be Capt. vice C. Campbell, who exchanges. 55th Foot—Ensign W. L. P. Trench, from the 32d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Robyns, who exchanges. 99th Foot—Lieut. W. F. Webster, on the a half-pay of the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Hartley, appointed to the 48th Foot.

Unattached—Lieut. L. Macpherson, from the 47th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase.

Brevet,—Col. A. Lloyd, on the half-pay of the 97th Foot, to be Major-Gen. in the Army; Lieut-Col. J. Thackwell, of the 3d Light Drags. to be Col. in the Army; Capt. E. Duncan, of the 48th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, MAY 22.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Gentleman Cadet W. C. Menzies to be second lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet E. Reynolds to be ditto; Gentleman Cadet R. M. Laffan to be ditto.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Gentleman Cadet R. H. Crofton to be second lieutenant, vice Benn, promoted; Gentleman Cadet W. J. P. Wade to be ditto, vice Fitzgerald promoted.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 26.

2d Dragoon Guards—Cornet J. Lindsay, from the 3d Ligh Dragoons, to be cornet, vice Charlton, who retires.

3d ditto—H. H. Bradshaw, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Linnsay, appointed to the 2d Dragoon guards; Veterinary Surgeon G. Edlin, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be veterinary Surgeon, vice Lowes, deceased.

7th ditto—Cornet C. H. Wyndham to be lieut. by purchase, vice Daly, who retires; J. M. Hagart gent., to be cornet, by Wyndham; G. Johnson, gent., to be veterinary surgeon by purchase, vice surgeon, vice Edlin, appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons.

13th ditto—Lieut. G. O. Gavin to be captian by purchase vice Guest, who retires; Cornot, F. A. Yule to be lieut., by purchase, vice Gavin; M. Gwynne, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice J. C. R. Wegnelin; T. F. Powell, gent. to be cornet, by purchase, vice Yule.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Hon. C. B. Phipps to be captain and lieut.-colonel, by purchase, vice Hawkins, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. J. B. Wall to be lieut. and captain, by purchase, vice Phipps; Hon. J. C. P. Murray to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Wall.

19th Foot—Ensign J. D. Simpson to be, lieut. by purchase vice Freemen, who retires; R. Sanders, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Simpso.

20th ditto—Major W. N. Hutchinson, from the 76th Foot to be major, vice A. Fraser, who retines upon half pay Unattached, receiving the difference.

34th ditto—B. Rooper, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Judge, who retires.

37th ditto—Gent. Cadet W. Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase.

46th ditto—Lieut. W. Lacy to be adjutant, vice Campbell, who resigns the adjutantcy only.

76th ditto—Major G. H. Dansey, from the half-pay Unattached, to be major, paying the difference, vice Hutchinson, appointed to the 20th Foot.

BREVET.—Major G. H. Dansey, of the 76th Foot, to be lieut.-colonel in the army.

THE NAVY.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Capt. Maitland, Commander Kingcome, and Lieut. W. W. Chambers to the Wellesley, the intended flag-ship for Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, who is to command in the East Indies; Lieut. G. Morrit to be additional lieutenant of th[redacted] Lieuts. J. Bowden H. Johnston, to Sheer[redacted] mate of the Excell[redacted] Wilson, purser, Mr. [redacted] master, Mr. W. Roberts, acting [redacted] Witham, engineer, Mr. W. Forbes, second master, and Mr. W. Pearman, engineer, all additional to the Victory, for the service of the Wildfire and Fearless, two new Weymouth packets, and to be placed under Lieut. J. A. Stevens, of the same [redacted] Mr. Michael M'Ennally, surgeon, Mr. J. P. Weston, second master and pilot, and Mr. J. Kealing, clerk-in-charge, to the Romney; Mr. W. Bailey to be additional assistant-surgeon to the Thalia; Mr. J. Stevenson, surgeon, and Mr. S. Donelly, assitant surgeon, to the Hazard; Dr. Mansell, assistant-surgeon, to Greenwich Hospital.

MARRIAGES. AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, Mr. Smyth, son of Lady Elizabeth Smyth, and nephew of the Duke of Grafton, to the Hon. Miss Macdonald, sister of Lord Macdonald. At Brighton, W. J. Sawrey Moritt, Esq, to Ellen, daughther of Sir R. Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddersden, Derbyshire. The 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover Square, George Cooke Yarborough, Esq., of Campsmount, Yorkshire. to Emily Sarah, second daughter of George Cooke, Esq., of Cam House, in the same county. The 13th at Kensington, Thomas King, M. D. of Maddox Street, Hanover Square, to Willamina, eldest daughter of the late James Mill, Esq., of the East India House. The 11th at Bathwick Church, Frederick Sorby, Esq., of Woodhead, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, son of the late John Sorby, Esq., of Orgrave Hall, to Caroline Anne, eldest daughter of C. F. Sorensen, Esq., of Bathwick Hill, Bath. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Baron S. C. De Pfeil., Secretary to the Wirtemberg Embassy, to Francisca, daughter of the late Colonel E. Copson, and niece to the Countess of Plymouth. At Plymouth, Captain H. D. Parker, R. N., to Josephine, daughter of Captain, R. L. Hornbrook, R. M. At Bedford, Thomas Balls to Ruth Sixfield, after a courtship of one hour.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at Alnwick, Northumberland, Sir, David William Smith, Bart., in his 73d year, Chief Commissioner of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland The 14th in Conduit Street, the Dowager Lady Bellew, in her 76th year. The 17th in the Regent's Park, Charlotte Sophia. Wife of S. G. Lockhart, Esq., and daughter of the late Sir Walter Scott, Bart. The 9th at Cole Park, Wilts. the seat of his brother, Peter Harvey Lovell, the Rev. John Lovell, B. A. in his 76th year. The 6th at Malvern, the Rev. G. Cooke, late Rector of Sarthorough, [redacted] At Edinbu[redacted] of J. Dona[redacted]

The South[redacted] further despa[redacted] Light. He ha[redacted] tern side of S[redacted] tude about 35[redacted] as being decidedly superior to Rapid Bay, (the first discovered,) while the land in the neighbourhood is equally excellent. Colonel Light is so entirely satisfied with this spot, that he considers it almost useless to examine other sites previous to deciding on the situation of the chief town,

A very friendly intercourse had been commenced between the settlers and the natives.

Since the date of the previous despatches, the Emma, the Africaine, and the Tam O'Shanter had arrived; and letters from Hobart Town speak of the Buffalo, which carried out the Governor and Colonial Commissioner, having been seen entering Spencer's Gulf.—*Spectator, May* 20.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.

THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

THURSDAY, 17 AUGUST 1837.

THE COURIER EXTRA.

THURSDAY AUGUST 17TH 1837.

The East India Company's Brig of War *Euphrates*, T. C. Rogers Esq. Acting Commander; from Suez 24th ulto. arrived yesterday evening bringing the London mails and papers of the 2nd July, and the following Passengers,—Dr. Hardy Bombay Establishment; and J. P. Watson and C. G. Millman Esq. of Calcutta.

The Euphrates had we understand very light breezes since the 13th inst. and was nearly becalmed, which prolonged her passage considerably; notwithstanding this, the present is we believe the quickest communication that has yet been effected between London and India, the expedition being only 45 days, 24 of which have been occupied in the passage hence from Suez.

By the Euphrates we have received our files of London Papers for the month of June and to the 2nd July and of the Malta Government Gazette to the 12th July.

The London papers contain Advertisements by the East India Company, for the receipt of Tenders, for the Freight of Coal from South Wales to Bombay, and also for the supply of Coals to be delivered at Mocha, and at Alexandria.

We are informed that the Steamer *Berenice*, which was to have been despatched to the Red Sea tomorrow, as our readers are aware, will not leave until the Calcutta Dawk of the 3th Instant arrives; which is not expected before Saturday afternoon. We are glad to announce this, as we think the delay that will thus take place, will enable the public to have their correspondence in a more complete state than if the Steamer had sailed tomorow.

HIS MAJESTY KING WILLIAM IV DIED ON TUESDAY THE 20TH OF JUNE. The King was first taken ill about the end of May; but he was said to be so much better, at the time of the despatch of the June Packet that our last extra stated his appearance at a review. It was soon after this made known that his Majesty's illness had assumed symptoms of so serious a nature as to leave no hope of his ultimate recovery. The publication of Bulletins commenced on the 9th of June. The first, stated that the King was suffering under an affection of the chest, which did not interfere with his general attention to business and those which followed did not give any distinct information, relative to the state the King's health.

His Majesty was aware of his approaching dissolution several days before it occurred. He was calm and resigned and the only thing which appeared to give him uneasiness was the stagnation of business and the injury to trade that would be occasioned by his death. He expressed a wish that he might live over the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, so that the Duke of Wellington might hold his annual festival in celebration of that battle The 18th of June falling this year on a Sunday the festival was delayed till the 19th the day previous so that on which the King died. It is said that for the two or three days preceding his decease he was kept alive only by the aid of brandy and other powerful stimulants. His Majesty was perfectly cognizant of every thing about him, during a temporary relaxation of his symptoms about an hour before he died. He then sunk into a profound sleep from which he never awoke and he expired so gently that some doubt existed as to the precise moment at which he breathed his last.

Queen Adelaide, the Archbishop of Canterbury and several members of the King's family were present when he expired. It was ascertained during the process of embalming the body that the immediate cause of His Majesty's death was a disease of the heart.

On the day of his late Majesty's decease a Privy Council was held at Kensington Palace, when the usual oaths were administered to the new sovereign by the Lord Chancellor, and the Cabinet Ministers tendered to her the seals of their respective offices which she returned to them. The Queen's declaration to the Privy Councillors is drawn up in the usual form; but, as it contains two passages which have been much commented on by the newspapers, with exultation by those of one party, and with dissatisfaction by those of the other, we extract them. Firstly:—"I esteem it a peculiar advantage that I succeed to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects and whose desire to promote the *amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.*" Secondly.—"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established *securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty.*"

A few Court appointments have already been made. The Marchioness of Lansdowne is to be *Groom of the stole* to her Majesty. The Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, The Marchioness of Tavistock and Countess of Minto, Ladies of the Bedchamber.

The funeral of the late King was to take place on Saturday the 8th instant, at six in the evening, the place of interment was to be the Royal Vault St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Lord Durham has returned from Russia. The Queen has presented his Lordship with the Order of the Bath.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the India House on the 22d June Sir John R. Carnac in the Chair. Before the business of the day commenced there was some discussion respecting the presentation of a congratulatory address from the East India Company to Queen Victoria on her accession to the throne. It was stated by the Chairman that it was not usual to present an address to the throne until after the funeral of the late King, and that when that ceremony was over a special Court would be called on the subject. The copy of a despatch sent out to India respecting the withdrawal of the encouragement given to Idolatrous worship in India was laid on the table and on the motion of Mr. Poynder read. Mr. Poynder then moved that the despatch of the Court of Directors of the 22d of February last, transmitted to Bengal in pursuance of a resolution passed at a General Court of Proprietors held on the 21st of December be referred back to the Directors and a further or supplemental despatch be transmitted to India more in accordance with the declared object of the Court of Proprietors, which was the carrying into effect the Directors despatch of the 20th of February 1833, expressly directing the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to Idolatrous worship in India and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source. The honorable proprietor observed that though four years had elapsed since the date of the last mentioned despatch, nothing effectual had yet been done towards the attainment of the desired end. Mr. Hankey seconded the motion. He said that there was a general feeling that these abominable practices so long complained of in India & which are upheld by the accredited servants of the Company should be put a stop to. The Chairman defended the Court of Directors. The wishes of the Directors were quite in accordance with those of the Proprietors on this subject; but it should be recollected that in this case the abuses to be put down were part of the faith of the people, and, therefore, it was necessary to act with great caution. He thought it, had not been shewn that the Government of India had been backward in its endeavours to attain the end wished for by the Proprietors and advised the withdrawal of the motion. To this Mr. Poynder would not consent and on the question being put the motion was negatived by a large majority. The Hon. Proprietor then geve notice that he would make another motion on the subject at the next General Court of Proprietors. Sir C Forbes brought forward his motion for the production of papers and information relative to the trial conviction and execution of Shamsoodeen Khan. the Nawaub of Ferozepore. The motion was seconded by Colonel Sykes and opposed by the Chairman, who said that the Court of Directors had no power of revision over Courts of justice in India. In his opinion no trial could be conducted more impartially than this, and the guilt of the Nawaub was completely established. The motion was negatived.- Mr. Weeding gave notice that at the next Court he should make a motion for the discontinuance of the East India Company's agency at Canton.

In reply to some questions from M. Fielder, the Chairman said that a negociation had been concluded between the Court of Directors and Government for the establishment of a monthly communication between this country and Alexandria, and Suez and Bombay—the Government to bear one-half of the expences incurred between Suez and Bombay, and the Government to receive the postage of all letters. A depot for Coals is to be established. The Directors intend to build Steamboats, one-half the expence of which will be paid by Government. Mr. Waghorn is appointed Deputy-Agent for the Steam packets to India.

The Postage of a single letter to India is we understand to be fixed at 2s. 6d.—the sum now paid to Alexandria only is 3s, 6d.

In the House of Commons on the 10th Lord William Bentinck moved the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the practicability of establishing a regular system of Steam Navigation with India. Sir J. C. Hobhouse said that an arrangement having been made by the Government with the Directors of the East India Company for effecting a communication by way of the Red Sea, he only consented to the appointment of a Committee on condition that it should not in any way interfere with that arrangement. The Committee was afterwards appointed.

The following Gentlemen compose the Committee appointed by the House of Commons on the motion of Lord W. Bentinck to ascertain the best mode of Steam Communication with India by way of the Red Sea.

CHAIRMAN LORD W. BENTINCK.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse,	Lord Visit Sandon,
Sir James Graham,	Sir Charles Adams,
Robert Gordon, Esq.	Sir Thomas Troubridge,
Sidney Herbert, Esq.	David Barclay, Esq
William Hunt, Esq.	W. Crawford, Esq.
F. W. Mullins, Esq.	G. F. Young, Esq.
John Bagshaw, Esq.	Williams Wynns, Esq.

It is expected that the Committee will bring their investigations to a close in the course of next week.

On the 14th Counsel having been heard for and against the East India Maritime officers' bill Mr. Robinson moved that the Bill be committed. Sir John Hobhouse moved that it be committed that day six months and declared that after a careful examination of the bill and a due consideration of its details, he must say that a measure more strange, more unfair, more unjust or more iniquitous never was submitted to Parliament and he was determined to oppose it in every stage. On a division the amendment was carried by 68 to 32 consequently, the bill was lost.

Of Foreign news there is little to add to that of last month. In Spain affairs are still going on favourably to the Christinos. The Carlists have failed in an attempt to cross the Ebro, and driven, from place to place, have now assembled in Catelonia. It is confidently expected that the civil war will soon terminate in the annihilation of the Carlist party.

At one of the *fêtes* given in Paris in celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, a melancholy circumstances occurred. Crowds had collected in the *Camp de Mars* to witness a representation of the seige of Antwerp. In their endeavours to get out one of the Gates numbers of persons were either crushed or trampled upon. Eighteen people were killed, several of whom were women, and about 100 wounded.

In the House of Commons 30th June the Budget was brought forward: The balance of income over expenditure is £ 608,58 0 0.

We understand that Lord Elphinstone is to comback from Madras immediately, and will hold a high official at Court.—*Court Journal.*

THE COURT-

"*Windsor Castle, June* 18, 1837.

"The symptoms of the King's disease have not increased but his Majesty is more feeble to-day.

"HENRY HALFORD.
"WILLIAM FREDERICK CHAMBERS.
"DAVID DAVIES.

"*Windsor Castle, Monday, June* 19.

"The King continues in a very weak and feeble state. notwithstanding, His Majesty had some quiet sleep in the night.

"After transacting his usual business yesterday, His Majesty received the sacrament from the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury with attention and great apparant comfort.

"H. HALFORD,
"M. J. TIERNEY.
"W. F. CHAMBERS.
"D. DAVIES.

"*Windsor Castle, Tuesday, June* 20.

"It has pleased Almighty God to release from his sufferings our most excellent and Gracious Sovereign King William IV.

"His Majesty expired at 12 minutes past 2 o'clock a m., this day.

"M. J. TIERNEY.
"W. F. CHAMBERS.
"D. DAVIES."

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Windsor Castle, June 20, 1837.

On examining the mortal remains of his late Majesty William the Fourth, the following appearances were noticed.

In the right cavity of the chest there was on effusion of about fourteen ounces of serous fluid The lung on that side was no where adherent; the vessels of the lower lobe were very much tinged with blood, and the air-cells contained a mucous and serous fluid having a bloody tinge. The left lung adhered generally and with great firmness to the surface of the pleura lining the chest; these adhesions appear to have resulted from former attacks of inflammation. The vessels of this lung were also tinged with blood, and its lower portion was somewhat indurated. The rings of the trachea and brouchi were ossified to a great extent; and the lining membrane was of a dark colour, in consequence of the distended state of the vessels, The pericardium adhered universally to the surface of the heart; but these adhesions were slight, and appeared to be of very recent formation. The heart itself was large, and softened in its texture. Its right side was extremely distended with blood, but exhibited no marks of organic disease. On the left side of the heart the mitral valves were found to be ossified, and the three semilunar valves of the aorta were in the same state. The ossification was in two of them to such an extent that it must have materially interfered with their functions. The coats of the aorta were much thickened. and on its inner or lining membrance there were several deposits of earthy matter. The liver was somewhat enlarged and hardened, and was of a granulated structure throughout The gall bladder was extremely contracted, and contained but little bile. The spleen was increased to double its natural size, and a large portion of its surface was covered with a cartilaginous deposit. The pancreas was enlarged and indurated. The stomach and intestines were healthy, except at one part of the large intestine, which was narrowed by a thickening of its inner membrane. The right kidney was quite sound, but the left was unusually vascular, and exhibited a granulated appearance. The investing membrane adhered very slightly to it The bladder was in a healthy state.

Signed by

M. I. TIERNEY — ASTLEY COOPER.
WM. F. CHAMBEES. — ROBT. KEATE.
DAVID DAVIES — B. C. BRODIE.
ED. DUKE MOORE, Apothecary to the Queen.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE TUESDAY, JUNE 20,

Whitehall, June 20.

On Tuesday morning, the twentieth of June inst., at twelve minutes past two o'clock, our late Most Gracious Sovereign King William the Fourth, expired at his Castle of Windsor, in the seventy-second year of his age, and the seventh year of his reign. This event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to his late Majesty's faithful and attached subjects, to whom he was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which he invariably manifested, as well as by the many manly virtues which marked and adorned his character. Upon the intimation of this distressing event, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled this day at Kensington-palace, and gave orders for proclaiming her present Majesty, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the King's Privy Council who were then present to be sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council.

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, saving the rights of any issue of his late Majesty King William the Fourth which may be borne of his late Majesty's Consort: we, ther fore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of others, principal gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, saving as aforesaid. To whom, saving as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess Victoria with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given at the Court at Kensington, this twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred & thirty seven.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

At the Court at Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837: —Present, the Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty being this day present in Council was pleased to make the following Declaration viz:—

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved Uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find, in the purity of my intentions and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support, and those resources, which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience. I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeed to a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration. Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country. It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all, the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote to the utmost of my power the happiness and welfare, of all classes of my subjects."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most gracious Declaration to their lordships might be made public, which her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

At the Court at Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837: present,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty

Her Majesty, at her first coming into the Council, was pleased to declare, that understanding that the law requires she should, at her accession to the Crown, take and subscribe the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland, she was now ready to do it this first opportunity which her Majesty was graciously pleased to do according to the forms used by the law of Scotland and subscribed two instruments thereof in the presence of the Lords of the Council, who witnessed the same. And her Majesty was pleased to order that one of the said instruments be transmitted to the Court of Session, to be recorded in the books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the public register of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the records of the Council, and be entered in the Council Books.

WINDSOR—JUNE 30.

The communication from Lord John Russell which appears in the *Morning Herald*, received here this morning, seems to put all uncertainty at rest as to the day of the funeral; but I cannot add that it has given satisfaction to the inhabitants of Windsor. On the contrary, much disappointment is felt that either Friday, the 7th, or Monday, the 10th, was not selected in preference. Saturday is the market day here, and the entire suspension of business which must necessarily take place will cause very great inconvenience, and I have reason to believe also very serious loss Add to all this, if the funeral should not be fixed for an early hour on Saturday evening, the bustle of departures must make a great inroad upon Sunday morning, It is however, said, as I mentioned yesterday, that the ceremony will take place at six in the evening, and in that case there is little doubt but that all may be concluded by 10 o clock.

The days for the lying in state are not yet named, and it at present appears doubtful whether the body will lie in state two days, or one day only previous to the funeral. The room appropriated for the lying in state is a portion of the Waterloo chamber, and will be, I am informed, in the shape of an octogan tent, with an elegant dome top, and hung with black cloth. It will be so constructed, it is said, that a part of it will be moveable, so as to allow the mourners, who will follow the body. to go from the state rooms down the grand staircase without inconvenience. The entrance for the public to view the lying in state, will be on the northern terrace, and to pass out by the state apartments. It is feared that at this warm season of the year this latter arrangement will be found very objectionable, as the passage for the public is much too confined, and the heat will be very overpowering There may be changes, however, in the plans at present agreed upon, which may obviate any difficulty.

Mr. Mash, of the lord chamberlain's office, was here for some hours yesterday evening, superintending the arrangements for the funeral and left on his return to town about eleven o'clock last night,

Lord and Lady Brownlow left for town this morning but will return to the Castle to night. Lord and Lady Mayo returned yesterday evening.

I mentioned yesterday that it was understood the Queen Dowager had been induced to give up her intention of attending the funeral. It is said however that her Majesty perseveres in her design of witnessing the ceremony from the closet called the Queen's closet, which adjoins the altar in St. George's Chapel, on the north side of the choir On the conclusion of the funeral obsequies her Majesty will not return to the castle, but proceed immediately to Bushy.

It is understood also that the Princess Augusta will take possession of her residence, Frogmore Lodge, on the Monday following the funeral.

The preparations, as far as the carpenters are concerned, will be completed early in the week. The workmen have commenced the erection of the gallery in the chapel to-day, and they have also be un to lay the floor within the choir There will be no Divine service therefore, in St. George's chapel till after the funeral.

The funeral of the late King will positively take place on the 8th instant as originally proposed. Great inconvenience, as regards the arrangements, would attend its postponment to another day. As it is not expected that His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge will arrive in time, the Duke of Sussex will be chief mourner. The following distinguished officers (some of them companions in arms of the deceased monarch) are selected as assistant supporters of the canopy, which will be born by Earls:—

Admiral Sir C. E. Nugent, G. C. B. (Admiral of the Fleet).
— Sir J. H. Whitshed, G. C. B.
— Sir Lawrence W. Halsted, G. C. B.
— Sir Harry Neale, Bart, G. C. B., G. C. M.
— The Rt Hon. P. Amelius Beauclerk, G. C.B, G.C.H.
— Sir T. Byam Martin, G. C. B.
— Sir Henry W. Bayntun, K. C. B.
— Sir Richard Lee, K. C. B.

EXAMINER.—JUNE 25.

THE QUEEN.

The demeanour of the young Queen in entering upon her regal duties has won the admiration of all who beheld it. The abrupt plunge into public business—the sudden transition from the parent's side to the Privy Council—the novel situation of appearing without any female attendance in the midst of a large assemblage of men, were calculated to embarrass one who had been less skilfully prepared for the part of the Sovereign: but the Queen acquitted herself with a self-possession and a modesty which astonished and gratified all who witnessed the scene. Without attaching too much importance to acts of ceremory, it may be inferred, from the manner in which this youthful Queen performed her first royal duties, that she brought to them a well balanced mind. Any unsuitable excitement would have appeared in agitation. Her first acts of authority she performed with dignified calmness, and her steadiness of deportment only faltered under the affectionate greetings of the people on her proclamation. It is evident that the Queen has been excellently prepared for her high fortunes, and our best hopes are that her future life will be the ripened fruit of her wise education. Never had a Sovereign a more brilliant prospect. Stormy as is the political aspect of the country, she appears in it as the rainbow of blessed promise. The young Queen of England has not a prejudice or an enmity to encounter, except, perhaps, in the lowest dregs of faction. All prepossessions are in her favour, and she has the opportunity of doing more for the people and for the throne than any monarch in history. The Queen Victoria may make the

monarchy be felt as a beneficent institution. We will not glance at the other side of the course which may be run. Her Majesty has, in all human probability, a long reign before her, and it is in her option to fill it with a nation's happiness, and a nation's love. She has much time before her for weal or for woe, and the better course is the broader, the smoother, the plainer—the course in which she finds herself, the course in which she is placed, the course which she adopts in the simple, but expressive and eloquent declaration which she delivered with a voice that spoke concurrence in the sentiments:—

"The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the death of his Majesty, my beloved uncle, has devolved upon me the duty of administering the government of this empire. This awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it; and that *I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience.*

"I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage that I succeed to a Sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the amelioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

"Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country.

"It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, *securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty*; and I shall steadily protect the rights, and promote, to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects."

It seems to us impossible to have conceived any thing more appropriate, and in every way becoming than this declaration. It is a composition of very beautiful simplicity, indicating in the fewest words the fairest dispositions.

To honour the memory of the late King, in what aspect does the young Queen view his political character?—as the monarch who desired to improve the laws and institutions of the country. The praise exceeds the monarch's claim to it, we believe, excepting the first two years of his reign; but it does not the less indicate what the Queen Victoria regards as the just objects of a monarch's noblest ambition, and the best hold on the reverence and affections of the people.

The concluding paragraph asserts the great principle now in dispute between the parties that divide the nation and the Parliament—the principle of equal rights and privileges in all religious denominations. We have here a pledge against the treatment of a third of the nation as "aliens in language, blood, and religion," and the assurance—

"Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur."

The new organ of the Tories, the *Times*, insults the understanding of the Queen by saying that she did not understand the import of the words she delivered in her concise and clear declaration.

The appointments to the Queen's Household of the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Tavistock, and Lady Charlemont, have given the greatest satisfaction. Faction itself cannot dispute, the moral worth and accomplishments of these ladies, and the public draw the best auguries from seeing the wives of distinguished friends of the people placed about the person of their young Sovereign.—

Sir Francis Burdett, as we foresaw and foretold, has withdrawn from Westminister, and recommended a staunch Tory as his successor. He has served as a warming-pan for Sir George Murray. In this conduct he has only treated the dupes who voted for him as they deserve to be treated.—*Ibid.*

The picture which was drawn by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons of the touching grace and natural dignity of manner with which the youthful Majesty of Britain stepped from the scene of domestic privacy upon the regal stage, for the first time, is too simply, yet strikingly coloured, to be here omitted. "It may," said the Right Honourable Baronet, "be considered unphilosophical to from a judgment of human character from apparently trifling or unimportant incidents; but I will venture to say that there was no man present when her Majesty, at the age of eighteen years, first stepped from the privacy of domestic life to the discharge of the high functions which on Tuesday last she was first called upon to perform, without entertaining a confident expectation that she who could so demean herself was destined to a reign of happiness for her people and glory for herself. There is something which are cannot make and which lessons cannot teach; there was something in her demeanour that could only be suggested by a high and generous nature; there was an expression of deep regret for the domestic calamity with which we have been visited—of a deep and awful sense of the duties she was called on to discharge; there was a becoming and dignified modesty in all her motions, which could only be dictated by a high and generous nature, brought up under the advice of one for whose affection, care, and solicitude she ought to be deeply grateful.—*Court Journal June* 24.

Among numerous amiable traits in the character of the youthful Queen, which have already obtained currency, the following may be mentioned. It was naturally to be expected that her late preceptress (the Duchess of Northumberland) would be among the first visitors to her Majesty; who, on being informed that the etiquette of her new office required that, as the Sovereign she should receive the Duchess sitting, her Majesty expressed some reluctance to this, but at length acquiesced making it, however, her request that the Dutchess should be previously apprised of the circumstance No sooner, however, had the Duchess entered the room than the Queen, regardless of the arranged and stated ceremony, rose from her seat, and running up to the Dutchess, threw her arms round her neck, and kissed her most fervently.—*Post.* [This is likely enough to have happened, for the Duchess of Northumberland is a very amiable woman. It is also true, that when the Duke of Sussex approached her Majesty with bended knee, she jumped from her seat and kissed him heartily.—*Spectator July* 1.

We are gratified to hear that youthful Queen evinces a strong predilection for the Royal Navy which she justly considers the main-stay of the throne and kingdom. One of Her Majesty's first official acts was to approve the Order in Council for the adoption of a Plan, under which the old and inefficient officers of the Royal Marine Corps are to be permitted to retire on increased pay. This is a measure which we have repeatedly recommended, not only for one but every class of the Naval Service; and having been now adopted so far as regards the Marines, we trust it will be extended. The delay which occurred in promulgating this measure, arose from the time necessarily employed in inspecting the applicants and investigating their claims; and this duty has been most impartially performed by the Board appointed, and much to the satisfaction of the service.

SPECTATOR.—JUNE 24.

A battle was fought on the 14th, between the Christino forces under Baron Meer and a detached body of Carlists, near Guisona; in which the latter were routed, with the loss of 2,000 men, according to the despatch of Meer. Whether the victory was decisive as that officer represents it to have been, or whether it has in any material degree deranged the plans of the Carlists, are matters of great uncertainty.

Cabrera is said to be within four day's march of Madrid, pillaging the country; and Oraa has been recalled to take the command of the troops retained to protect the capital. There has been a clamour in Madrid for the restoration of Narvaez to the head of the army in the North.

The soldiers of the Britiah Legion have been paid in full.

A late arrival from New York gives a gloomy account of the state of business there, The banks had been careful in discounting bills, and several of the more respectable establishments avowed their intention to resume specie payments as soon as possible. This proceeding, it was said, would ruin some of their weak competitors; and preparatory measures had occasioned a severe pressure. A fierce paper war was carried on between the Government and the Bank parties. The loss of the Treasury by the failure of the deposit banks was expected to be heavy; and the Government was embarrassed by want of means to carry on its ordinary affairs. Specie was so scarce that it was difficult in New York to get silver to pay the postage of letters, and nobody would change a five dollar bank-note.

It appears that the Queen styles herself "Victoria" without the "Alexandrina." She signed her name at the Council "Victoria" and this rendered alterations necessary in certain documents.

His Majesty the King of Hanover, thought he took the oaths as a Peer of Parliament, will not, on quitting the country, leave his proxy with any noble lord. We were prepared for this step on the part of his Majesty, which is equally consistent with what is due to his Hanoverian subjects and his own dignity.—*Times.* [How complimentary the *Times* is now, to the man against whom it was formerly in the habit of more than insinuating unmentionable atrocities! No doubt the country has reason to be grateful to his Hanoverian Majesty, for his dignified forbearance. Should however, his Orange confederates be hard pushed in some division, we may yet see the name of "Ernest figuring among the proxies.]

The *Court Journal* of Saturday erroneously stated that "the Dutchess of Northumberland is incessant in her attendance on the Princess Victoria," and that her Grace is generally in attendance on the presentation of the various congratulatory addresses to the Princess." The functions of the Dutchess of Northumberland as Governess to the Princess Victoria ceased when her Royal Highness attained the age of eighteen, and her Grace was not present on any of the occasions allnded by the *Court Journal.*—*Morning Post.*

A rather dramatic scene took place before the commencement of the discussion (in the House of Commons on Thursday). Sir Robert Peel entered and walked up one side of the House, evidently in great pain, and with a sort of crutch: the Ministerial side of the House at the same time cheered. The cheer was supposed by the Opposition to be for Sir Robert, and they cheered also; when, just at the same moment it was observed that General Evans was walking up the other side of the House; and the cheering ceasing on the Opposition, was renewed more vehemently, as its object became more evident, by the Ministerial. The General was looking remarkably well, and seems more bronzed than aged by his expedition.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A GUESS AT THE NUMERICAL RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

The strength of parties in the next House of Commons is the subject of busy conjecture at present. We say of conjecture; for as yet our data are too imperfect to be made the basis of any thing that deserves the name of calculation. The *Times* says that 200 Conservatives will be returned without opposition, and that nearly 200 more will stand contests. Allowing that they succeed in half the contests, this would give the Opposition 300 votes; but vague talking of this description merits as little heed as the declaration of another Tory journal that the Conservatives will have a majority of 100 in the next Parliament. The Whigs, we know, calculate upon a gain of 50, counting 100 on a division; which with their present majority of 20, would make them once more formidable in the Legislature. But how are these 50 votes to be obtained? where are they to come from?*

It is expected that 10 new Liberal Members will be returned for Ireland; and this expectation rests upon the authority of men said to be well informed on Irish electioneering statistics, and who, as we are told, will go through the island naming the certain result of every election. In the narrow compass to which their observations are confined, the whole number of Members being only 105, we may place some reliance on the accuracy of the statement, knowing the parties from whom it emanates. But 40 more votes are wanted to make up the Whig complement.

In consequence of the election occurring before the autumn registration, the Scotch Tories will lose the opportunity of bringing their recently-created voters into action; and hence a material advantage to the Ministerialists, We now expect that there will be a gain of three votes, instead of a loss, in Scotland. We shall thus have—

Ireland	10
Scotland	3
	13

Thirty-seven would still be required to make up the fifty; and for these we must turn to England.

The Whigs, who anticipate so confidently a considerable accession of strength from the English elections, ought to have better means of information than we have been able as yet to procure from public or private sources. We wish they would point out as distinctly in England as in Ireland the constituencies which are to be converted from Tory to Liberal. *According to present appearancss,* there is a probability of gaining one Member in each of the following counties and towns.

Leeds,	Yarmouth,
Norwich,	Chatham,
Bristol,	Droitwich,
Stockport,	Shrewsbury,
Leicester,	Ludlow,
Worcester,	Flint,
Dover,	South Hampshire,
Windsor,	South Lancashire,
Halifax,	East Cumberland.

Here we have 18 votes; but there is a per contra side to this account. There will be a certain or probable loss in

St. Alban's,	Stafford,
Kidderminster,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
Hastings,	Newport, Isle of Wight,
Hull	Rochester,
Berwick-upon-Tweed,	Glamorganshire,
Buckingham,	South Cheshire,
Cambridge,	East Surry,
Horsham,	North Durham,
Pontefract,	North Devonshire.

This list also gives the same number as that of the probable gains—18. So, according to this statement, the account is balanced. We shall be happy to receive correction of these conjectures from any well-informed quarter: and in the mean while take it for granted that Sir Hussey Vivian beats Lord Eliot in East Cornwall; that Mr. Wilson stands his ground against Mr. Logan in West Suffolk; that Mr. Hume will again be elected for Middlesex; that there will be no loss in Marylebone, Westminster, or Brighton

It is hazardous to speculate on so frail a foundation as that which we have been examining; but, on the supposition that the Ministeral gain is confined to the 13 votes from Ireland and Scotland' this would give an addition of 26 to the existing Whig-Radical majority af 20; and, with a majority of 46 on Church questions, the Ministry might certainly keep out the Tories, with a favourable Court and the prospect both of a long reign and a long Parliament. Under these circumstances, would the Tories think it worth their while to expend much money on the ensuing elections? It may be doubted; and if they should hold back, deeming the present a bad time for a political investment, *then* there would be a good chance of Whig gain in England. But at present there is no appearance of adesign on the part of the Tories to decline the contest; and the probability that a seat now gained will be held for five or six years, may tempt many Tory gentlemen of property to incur a much greater outlay than was prudent at any election during the last two reigns

Again, on the supposition that the Ministerial majority is only 46 or therebouts, it is manifest that the Radicals would still have the power of keeping Lord Melbourne in or turning him out of office. Put opponents in the places of Radicals sure of their election, and there is an end of the Whig song of triumph.—*Spectator,*

* The *Standard* on Thursday said—"The *Spectator* calculated, two or three weeks since, that the Whigs in the next House of Commons would scarcely amount to *fifty* in number." We cannot call to mind the passage referred to by the *Standard*; but the number "fifty" could not have been given as the result of any *calculation*, and must have been mentioned in reference to a very different state of electioneering matters irom that which now exists.

CITY Friday Evening.

The short debate on the Bills of Exchange Bill, which took place, last night, in the House of Commons has excited some degree of attention here. It will be recollected that, previous to the passing of the act of parliament authorising the renewal of the Bank charter, the then contemplated measure of relaxing the usury laws, so far as regarded bills of three months date, created some considerable discussion, and we then advocated this alteration of the usury law in the Bank charter, as calculated to confer much benefit in times of monetary pressure. During the late crisis we have evidence in abundance that this particular clause in the Bank Charter Act has worked well, and it is the opinion of parties well versed in commercial and monetary matters that the extension of that principle to bills of 12 months' date will be still mere beneficial; the respectable holders of long bills of exchange will not now be driven into the fangs of private moneylenders, or to the expensive and often repeated evasion of the law, by drawing smaller bills at shorter dates, under the agreement that they should be renewed. It cannot, on any feasible ground, be denied that bills at long dates are proportionally of greater risk than bills at short dates, in the case even of *bonâ fide* transactions A great portion of the trade between the East Indies, China, the United States, and other distant places, and this country, is necessarily carried on in bills running for six, nine, and twelve months. The late panic has shown, how fearfully this distinction betweeu bills of three months' date and those of longer dates, by that particular clause in the Bank Charter Act, has operated and, as it cannot be expected that a banker or bill-broker will lock up his capital for a long period at the same rate of interest as for a short one, the sooner the present absurd anomaly of our usury law is removed the better.

The notice which the bank directors made public, yesterday afternoon, that they would extend their advances to bills of exchange not having more than six months to run, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, aud for sums of not less than 2,000l each, on condition that these advances be repaid on or before the 15th of July next being considered as an unusual departure from the ordinary mode in which that company conducts its discount business, has created a good deal of attention, and it has led parties to imagine that the bank direction, have some information of a disagreeable nature, since but few firms, and those who are very severely passed, would avail themselves of an accommodation so truly evanescent in its character from that establishment. It has been truly stated that the peculiarly *tinkering* manner with which the bank direction have afforded aid to the commercial interests during the late, and in truth the present crisis, are strong evidences of weakness on their own part, and the apprehension of concealed weakness on the part of those who have applied for their assistance. Should this very temporary assistance be sought for with any avidity, it will prove to be a sure test of the unsound state of our foreign trade.

As might be naturally expected, considerable anxiety has prevailed amongst our commercial and monetary circles with regard to the nature of the budget of the chancellor, which to-night, is expectpected to be laid before the House of Commons. It is believed that a change will be made in the duties of one or two important articles of importation; but in well-informed circles there does not prevail any idea that the rate of interest upon the unfunded debt will be reduced. It will, however, be seen from our summary that the Consol Market has rather suffered from the anticipation usually attendant upon this annual *national exposé.*

Money for commercial purposes, and on the Stock Exchange, continues scarce and in demand. In the foreign exchanges, there have not been any alterations of moment since the last post-day. The leading quotations are, on Amsterdam, at 12 5½; on Ratterdam, at 12 6; on Hamburgh, at 13 15, and on Paris, at 25 20.

There has been great deal more business effected in the British securities to-day; but most of the transactions have been marked with a tendency for a fall, and more sales of Consols and the heavier stocks have been made than during any portion of the past week. Consols opened at 92⅛ a ¼; and after some fluctuation, closed at 92 buyers for the account. The Three-and a-Half per Cent, Reduced Annuities have receded to 97⅞ money, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. to 100 for the opening. Bank Stock is 208½. The premium upon Exchequer Bills has declined from 36 to 33 on large amounts, and 34 on small. Small bills were quote d at 30; and this declension in their market value may be ascribed to the anxiety which privails to learn the government determination with reference to the interest upon the unfunded debt. India Bonds have been quoted at 39; hey are now quoted at 34; but independently of all other circumstances, this reduction in the value of these two descriptions of security indicates much pressure upon the money market, and a twofold operation on the part of the Bank of England.

In the Foreign Houses the business has not been of any particular moment. Spanish Bonds are quoted at 21½ a ¾ ex coupons, which rules at 22½ to ½ with Coupons. Old Coupons are 41. Portuguese New Boods are 43⅛, and the Three per Cent. ditto 28¾. Brazillian Bonds are 84, Chillian are 31 a ½ Colombian, 24 a ¼, and Peruvian 19. Dutch Stock is 53¼ and the New fives 98¼. American Post Notes are quoted at 93½.

More business has been done in the Share Market to-day, at improved prices. Great Western are 12 premium Stephenson's Brighton are 2⅜ discount, Gibb's ⅜ discount, Renine's ⅞ discount, and North Midland ½ at 1 premium.—*Morning Herald, July* 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—TWELVE O'CLOCK.

FUNDS.	Price.	SHARE LIST.	Div.	Paid.	Price.
SATURDAY.					
Consols		Grand Junction Canal	12 0 0	100	203
Do. Account	92½	Manchester and Liverpool Railway	10 0 0	100	210
3 per Ct. Red.	90¾	London and Birmingham Do.		83	135
3½ New		London Dock	2 10 0	100	54
3½ Red	98½	St. Katherine's Dock	4½ 0 0	100	91
Long Ann	14	West Mid. Water Works	3 0 0	100	80
Bank Stock	208½	Grand Junction Do.	2 10 0	50	52
Excheq. Bils	33 pm.	Alliance Insurance	5 prCt.	10 12	12½
FOREIGN.		Guardian Do	1 7 6	27 10	33⅛
Belgian	100¾	Chartered Gas	3 0 0	50	48
Brazil	84	Imperial Do.	2 10 0	50	45
Dutch 2½ pr.Ct.	53½	Canada Land Company	6 prCt.	24	35
Danish	73	Provincial Bank of Ireland	8 prCt.	25	40
French 3 pr.Ct.	78¾	General Steam Company	1 6 0	13	23⅜
Mex. 6 per Ct.	22	Revers. Intr. Company	4 0 0	100	125½
Colombian	24	Brazil Mining	10 0	20	22
Russian	108½	United Mexican Do.		40	1⅛
Port. Regency.	43½	United States Bank	8 prCt.	100 Ds	22¼
Spanish					

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—Our Cotton Market today has been without any change in prices worthy of notice, though rather more in favour of buyers, the sales amount to 4,000 bags, including about 300 bags taken for export.—*Morning Herald, July* 1.

COMMERCE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England held on Thursday the following notice was determined upon, and afterwards posted at the customary place:—

"The Governor and Company of the Bandk of England do hereby give notice, that the advances, in pursuance of their notice of the 1st inst.; on bills of exchange not having more than ninety five days to run, will be extended to bills of exchange not having more than six months to run, such advances to be repaid on or before the 15th of July next, with interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than 2,000*l.*

"Bank of England, June 29, 1837."

IN answer to very numerous inquiries with respect to the promotion in the Army and Navy, consequent upon the new Reign, we have reason to know that nothing has been yet decided on. A Brevet and Promotion will probably take place next year, on occasion of the Coronation, and we hope on such a scale as shall give to old and meritorious officers their long-wished-for step.—*Navy and Military Gazette, June* 24.

We are happy to announce that Rear-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie has been appointed to succeed Sir Frederick Maitland (the new Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies) as Superintendant at Portsmouth Dock yard. We are certain that an appointment more gratifying to the Surveyor of the Navy and the naval service generally, could not have been made The gallant officer, having lately commanded the *Vanguard*, has practical knowledge of the principle of the new construction, and will take care that no impediments are proposely thrown in the way of its success. In this respect Sir Frederick Maitland will have a competent successor, and that is saying a great deal.

General Evans arrived on Tuesday in town from Boulogne—*Naval and Military Gazette, July* 1.

The Hamburg mail, received last night, contains the proclamation issued by the authorities of Hanover, in consequence of the demise of his late Majesty William IV, and the accession of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to the crown of that kingdom. The new sovereign was hourly expected at the date of these papers. Intelligence of his Britannic Majesty's death had also reached Berlin by telegraph.—*Morning Herald, July* 1.

DEATHS.

29th May, at Maynole suddenly David Brown Esq. Beng. M. S. 30 May at Newcastle Bridge end Glamorganshire, R. P. Williams Esq. late superintending surgeon Beng. Estab. Retirements in England Bengal establishment Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Moore Infantry from 4th May 1837—Major G. A. Kemptans 8 B. L. C. from 21st July 1835 Major W. Aldous 38th Native Infantry from 30th March 1837—Major W. Turner 54 Native Infantry from 26th January 1827 Major J. C. Hyde, Artillery from 6th April 1837 Lieutenant O. J. Younghusband 60th Native Infantry from 18th March 1837 Lt. Edwards Artillery from 10th March 1836. Revd. A. Macpherson A. M. from 15th February 1837. Resigned, Captain J. D. Duke 4th Light Cavalry from 18th June 1835 Surgeon J. F. Royle from 25th April 1837, Absent from India five years W. Rees Bayley writer.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

RETIRED.—Lieut. Col. A. Inglis, N. I. from 3d April 1837, Major E. Macpherson, 42d N. I. from 10th January 1837. Major T. W. Wigan, Invalids. Captain J. W. Harding, 14th N. I. from 11th April 1837, Capt. J. Milne 29th N. I. from 18th July 1836. Lt. John Douglas 1st N. I. from 21st April 1836. Lt John Lewis 48th N. I. from 19th Dec. 1836. Lt. E. Macqueen 49th N. I. from 17th April 1835. Surgeon J. Lamb M. D. from 23rd February 1837. Surgeon A. Stuart from 29th April. Assist Surgeon B. W. Wright from 25th February 1837. Name removed from the Army list 2d Lt. H. Tyler, from 18th Jan. 1837.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

RETIRED.—Brig Col. Wm. Miles, of Infantry, from 29th July 1834. Captain J. T. Molesworth, 11th N. I. from 24th April 1837.

Resigned, Lt. Edward Marsh, 10th N. I. from 23d Feb. 1837.

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LONDON MARKETS.

(From the "London New Price Current" of Friday, June 30.)

SUGAR—In the West India Raw Sugar Market there has been a good business transacted this week; the demand has been from both grocers and refiners, and principally for mid. and fine yellow descriptions, and previous rates have been fully supported: the public sales have also gone off at very full prices. 144 hhds Barbadoes at 64s to 66s for fine, and 61s to 63s 6d for good yellow; 70 hhds 20 trs and 57 brls St. Lucia went at 51s 6d to 52s 6d for ord and mid brown, 53s to 54s 6d for mid gray, and 56s for good: privately St. Vincents of a favourite mark, with strength and colour, has been sold at 61s to 64s, good gray 58s to 58s 6d; Jamca good yellow for the scale 60s, strong brown 54s, and good mid gray 56s to 57s; Berbice ord brown good gray 51s 6d to 55s; although the arrivals have again been large, amounting to 5,000 hhds, trs, and brls. yet the importers continue to supply the Market sparingly, particularly with grocery descriptions; the stock is at present rather larger than last year; the weekly deliveries have not been equal to those of the corresponding week of last season. For auction on Tuesday next 130 hhds Barbadoes are advertised. This afternoon, owing to the public sales of Bengal and Mauritius, there was only a limited business doing in the B. P. Market, grocers as well as refiners having purchased sparingly, but the prices continue firm, and the business done has been at prices fully equal to those of last Friday; the purchases for the week are 2,600 hhds and trs. 14 hhds Demerara at public sale went at 56s for gray with strength. There was rather a larger show. Of Refined goods there is now a better supply at market than has been the case of late, but the grocers have purchased sparingly of all descriptions this week, and the limited business transacted has been at a reduction on former rates of 6d to 1s, Lumps passing the standard having been disposed of at 74s, and those rather under at 72s 6d to 73s; for exportation the market is extremely dull, and prices 6d a 1s lower, double Crushed has been sold at 31s 6d, but at which there is little inclination evinced to do business, and in some instances there are now sellers at 31s, which may be principally attributed to the large sales effected in Dutch Crushed on low terms, purchases to the extent of 350 hhds having been made at 30s, at which there are further sellers; in the value of Melting goods there is no change. Of Treacle there is little ready for immediate delivery: it is much in demand, and nothing of common quality is now to be purchased under 27s. The ord descriptions of Bastards have met with a dull sale, but for the better sorts and Pieces there has been a good demand at fully previous rates; it is the intention of government not to make any alteration in the bounties this year, but there is every probability that next season some change will take place; a bill has been brought forward in the House of Commons for allowing Sugar manufactured from beet-root to be refined for exportation. This afternoon export and grocery goods were dull of sale, but at any further decline there are not sellers.

MAURITIUS—There has been only a limited business doing privately, and a public sale of 2,062 bags went off without spirit, barely supporting former rates, ord gray selling at 52s 6d to 53s, low yellow 53s 6d to 54s, mild 55s 6d to 56s, good with strength 58s to 60; there have been no arrivals, and nothing is advertised for auction next week; the deliveries last week were much less than during the corresponding period of last year. This afternoon there was no alteration in prices, and there was rather more business doing, and 2,303 at public sale sold readily at fully former rates, low dry yellow at 54s to 55s 6d, and mid-good bright 58s to 58s 6d, fine with strength 61s to 63s, low washed 53s to 53s 6d, low strong gray 56s to 57s 6

EAST INDIA—Bengal has been in demand privately for home consumption at fully previous rates, and 525 bags at public sale, duty paid, sold briskly at 65s 6d to 68s 6d for good mid to fine white, and 64s 6d to 67s for dams: 500 bags are announced for auction on Wednesday next; those subject to the high rate of duty have been in better demand for shipping, and 1s advance has been paid. In brown & yellow Manilla or Siam few transactions have taken place privately, but the holders continue to require very full prices; white descriptions, particularly those with strength, continue to be much wanted, and at stiff prices, but at present there is no supply; soft kinds are dull of sale, 1,600 bags Manilla and 53 casks Penang are announced for auction next Tuesday. This afternoon the market was brisk for Bengal admissible for consumption at the low rate of duty, and 3,537 bags, duty paid, went off with spirit at former rates, very low brown at 51s to 51s 6d, fine white 66s to 67s 6d, good 64s to 65s 6d, damps 62s to 65s.

FOREIGN—The market for yellow Havannah has suddenly become quiet, and the transactions have been confined to 979 boxes offered at auction and recently arrived, a few lots only of which with difficulty found buyers at a decline on previous prices of 2s to 2s 6d, very good dry with strength went at 27s to 28s 6d, ord 24s 6d, damaged 25s to 26s, low to good was taken in at 24s 6d to 28s 6d; since the sale a part has been taken at the buying-in prices; for white Havannah there are considerable orders in the market, principally for St. Petersburg, and very high prices would be paid, but owing to the scanty supply the private purchases have been confined to 200 boxes of fine at 45s, being 3s to 4s advance on former prices; 5 boxes at auction went at 41s to 43s for good; browns are dull of sale, and would only find buyers to a limited extent privately at a decline corresponding with that of yellow; of white Brazil there are still no arrivals; the inquiries continue numerous for those of good quality and with strength, and fully the prices quoted would be paid; brown, yellow, and low white kinds are not much wanted; the only arrival has been that of 1,940 boxes Havannah.

This afternoon at auction 178 chests, 39 barrels, 92 bags Bahia were offered, the principal portion of which was disposed of at a reduction of 1s to 1s 6d for white, mid and good dry selling at 26s to 28s 6d, washed 26s to 26s 6d; other sorts sold 2s cheaper, good dry brown 17s to 19s, low 16s to 16s 6d, washed 14s to 17s, ord damps 13s, low mid yellow 21s 6d to 24s 6d Of 5,738 bags Lima offered, strong dry brown and yellow, much like bastards, about a third part found buyers at what were considered good prices; bags containing 20 loaves in good order except drained upon at 22s to 22s 6d, broken 17s 6d to 20s 6d, containing 17 and 20 loaves wet and broken 14s to 14s 6d, repacked from bulk 13s 6d to 18s 6d, one lot 26s. A public sale of 80 hhds. 198 trs. 142 brls foreign Muscovado, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

MOLASSES—The market has been better supplied with West India, but there has been much less disposition evinced on the part of the buyers to purchase, and previous prices have not been supported; 190 puns St. Lucia at auction went 2s under former rates, and sold at 26s to 28s for mid to fine; the private operations have been only a small parcel of fine Grenada at 28s 6d, and Demerara fine at 29s per cwt.

COFFEE.—Although the importers of British Plantation have again freely supplied the market, principally with mid and good mid sorts, still the prices of the clean descriptions have generally been well supported there has been a brisk demand for fine ord, mid, and good and fine qualities; for unclean and low ord sorts there are still few buyers although prices are now exceedingly low; at auction 670 casks and 450 bags have been brought forward, 600 casks of which were Jamaica, clean fine mid of which sold briskly at 117s 6d to 123s ow to good mid 96s to 112s 6d, good to fine fine ord 65s to 95s; Berbice of unclean fine and fine fine ord quality was bought in at 57s to 61s 6d: Demerara good to fine ord 55s to 75s; the public sales advertised are 115 casks 80 bags for Tuesday, 100 casks for Thursday next, and 158 casks Berbice and 140 bags Demerara for Tuesday, the 4th August; the arrivals this week are only 300 hhds and bags. The East India descriptions subject to the low rate of duty have fully maintained previous rates, and for Ceylon there has been a good demand for home consumption; 2,000 bags have been offered at auction all of which found buyers, and they went off with spirit at full and in some instances at rather higher prices good ord at 61s 6d to 62s 6d, fine ord 63s to 63s 6d, even yellow very fine and large berries 86s 6d to 88s; 600 bags are announced for public auction on the 4th August; Mocha is held for stiff prices, the supply at market continuing short, but in the absence of public sales, the private transactions have been only to a limited extent; 300 bales are announced for auction on the 4th August; from the shippers there has been no request for Sumatra, Samarung, or Ceylon, but there is nothing offering at lower prices. The transactions in Foreign continue to be confined to small parcels of coloury Brazil, for which fully last week's prices have been paid, but orders are now with difficulty executed, owing to the bare state of the market; for ord qualities and St. Domingo there has been no demand; 34 casks good and fine ord coloury Cuba at auction taken in at 50s, a shade under that has been offered. This afternoon prices of the clean descriptions of British Plantation were firm, and there is still a good disposition to purchase, but unclean sorts are heavy. The public sales consisted of 125 bags, 42 hhds Demerara, all unclean, a part only of which found buyers, low ord coloury 62s a 68s, broken triage and mixed 32s a 40s 6d. Ceylon remains firm in price, and 294 bags fine fine ord coloury at public sale sold at 75s 6d a 80s 6d; 179 bags low brown Bahia went at 35s a 36s.

COCOA.—We have again to report a dull and declining market for British Plantation, and 239 bags Trinidad at auction were only partly disposed of at lower prices by 1s to 2s, mid red to gray selling at 32s 6d to 38s 6d. In Foreign no sales reported; the stock is small and we are still without arrivals. This afternoon British Plantation continued to be taken sparingly; 200 bags Trinidad and 200 bags Grenada were offered at auction when the former was all taken in at 27s 6d to 38s for ordinary gray, being much higher prices than the buyers were inclined to pay; of the latter only a few lots found buyers at 36s 6d to 42s for fair and good red.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS—The holders of Rum have been firm in their demands for all descriptions, and have refused to sell excepting at fully former prices, and the offers made at lower rates are refused, but there has been only a limited business done, the purchases being principally for consumption, and chiefly for Leewards. 250 puns of which have been taken, proofs at 2s 1d, 3 to 8 o p; 2s 2d to 2s 3d, 9 to 11 o p, 2s 4d, 27 to 31, 2s 9d to 2s 11d, 32 to 34, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; of Jamaica the sales have been 150 puns 30 to 33 o p at 3s 6d to 3s 8d, 34 to 37 o p at 3s 9d to 3s 10d, and 4s to 4s 3d for superior marks. The arrivals since last week have been only 600 puns and hhds. In Brandy or Geneva nothing particular has been doing.

INDIGO—The quantity declared for the sale in July has been increased to 5,500 chests. There has been little demand either for consumption or exportation and only a few small parcels of old goods have found buyers privately at prices much below those of the last public sale. In Spanish nothing has been done but former rates aer required.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 23.

1st Life Guards—Captain John Sidney Dyle, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Brev. Major the Hon. Arthur Chas Legge, who exch — Lieut. Hon Jas. William Bosville Macdonald to be Captain by pur. v Doyle, who retires—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Lord Thomas Charles Pelham Clinton to be Lieut. by pur. vice Macdonald—William Wells, Gent., to Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by pur. v. Lord Thomas Charles Pelham Clinton, prom.

4th Light Dragoons Lieut. Francis Frederick Janvrin from 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Persse, who exch.

6th Dragoons—Lieut. Tonman Mosley, from 23d Foot, to be Lieut., v. Ferguson, who exch.

4th Foot—Lieut. Thomas Faunce to be Captain by pur., vice Lonsdale, who retires—Ensign John Henry Hay Ruxton to be Lieut. by pur. v. Faunce—Joseph Palmer, Gent., to be Ensign by pur., v. Ruxton.

8th—Lieut. Henry Welladvice Roper to be Captain by pur., vice Cockran, who retires.

20th—Lieut. W. Persse, from 4th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. v. Janvrin, who exch.—Jan. 6. Ensign Edward Hill to be Lieut., by pur., vice Horn, promoted—Charles Green, Gent., to be Ensign by pur., vice Hill.

23d Lieut. George Ferguson, from the 6th Dragoons to be Lieut. v. Mosley, who exch.

27th—Lieut. Arthur Smith, from half-pay of 17th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Roberts, app. Paymaster of 59th Foot—

28th—Ensign Hallam D'Arcey Kyle to be Lieut. by p., v Trapand, who retires—Gent. Cadet Edward Missenden Love, from Royal Mil. Col, to be Ensign by pur, vice Kyle.

49th—Serj. Major—Mayne, from 63d Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Brew, who retires upon h.-p.

54th—Ensign Edward Honeywood, from 88th F., to be Ensign, vice Long, prom.

59th—Lieut. Charles Roberts, from 27th F., to be Paym vice Grant, dec.

61st—Staff Aasist.-Surgeon John Charles Cameron, M. D., to be Assist.-Surgeon, v. Macdermott, app. to Staff.

71st—James Alexander Madigan, Gent., to be Ensign without pur., v. Levinge, dec.

88th—G. Francis Stuart, Gent., to be pur., v. Henyewood, app. to 54th Foot.

99th—Lieut. Gage George Canny to be Captain, by pur., v. Barcley, who retires—Ensign Charles Henry Rooke to be Lieut., by pur., vice Canny—Spencer Cosby Price, Gent., to be Ensign by pur. vice Rooke.

Rifle Brigade Second Lieut. Richard Luther Watson to be First Lieut., by pur., v. Coventry, who retires—Alexander Macdonell, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by pur., vice Watson

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. Michael Mac Dermott, from 61st Foot, to be Assist.-Surg.-Surgeon to the Forces, v. Cameron, app. to 61st Foot.

Memorandum—The exchange betweem Ensign Mostyn, of 54th Foot, and Ensign Honeywood, 88th F., as stated in the Gazette of 2nd instant, has not taken place.

Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia—David Gardner Souter, Gent., to be Ensign.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 30.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieut. Walter Robt. Tyrell to be captain, by purchase, vice Hill, who retires; Cornet Hon. Chas. Henry Cust to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tyrell; Alex. Bateman Periam Hood, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Cust.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Thos. Rich. Mills, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice White, who retires.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Alex. Duncan Tait to be captain, by purchase, vice Burrell, who retires; Cornet Chas. Parke Ibbetson to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tait; Wellesley Bowes Prendergast, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Ibbetson.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Archibald Rowan Hamilton to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shawe, who retires; Arthur Prime, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Hamilton.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Major Geo. Gustavus Tuite to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase; Major Henry Andrews, from the half pay of the Cape Corps, to be major; Captain Chas. Geo. Slade to be major, without purchase, vice Tuits.

To be Captains—Capt. Charlton Brown Tucker, from the half-pay 24th light dragoons, Lieut. Jos Philips, from the 12th light dragoons; Lieut. Wm White, from the 11th light dragoons; Lieut. John Wm. Yerbury, vice Slade.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut. John Edward Codd, from the 44th regiment of foot; Lieut. Wm. Howe Hadfield, from the 44th regiment of foot, Lieut Samuel Fisher, from the 11th regiment of light dragoons: Lieut George Newton, from the 13th regiment of foot; Lieut. John Rose Holden Rose, from the 11th regiment of light dragoons; Lieut. Geo Forbes from the 4th Regt. of light drags. Lieut. Wm. English Fitz-Edward Barnes, from the 26th regiment of foot; Lieut John Henry Forrest, from the 11th regiment of light dragoons; Lieut. James Martin from the 11th regiment of light dragoons; Lieut. John Osborne Burridge, from the 11th regiment of Light dragoons; Lieut Edward George Sivinton, from the 11th regiment of light dragoons; Cornet Richard Thomas Montgomery, vice Yerbury.

To be Cornets—Cornet George Steinbach, from the half pay of the 12th regiment of light dragoons; Cornet John Campbell Ralston, fron the half pay of the 25th regiment of light dragoons.

To be Assistant Surgeon—Assistant Surgeon George Knox, from the 83d regiment of foot.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. James Cowell, from the 11th regiment of light dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Forbes, appointed to the 3d regiment of light dragoons.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet Werner Cathrey, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Warrington, who retires; Cornet Thomas Mathia Luz Wegnelin, from the 16th regiment of light dragoons, to be cornet, vice Cathrey.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Fred. Courtenay Trower, gent., to be cornet by purchase, vice Wegnelin, appointed to the 11th regt. of light dragoons.

2d Regiment of Foot—Douglas John Dickinson, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Simmons, whose appointment has not taken place.

8th Foot—Ensign Alfred Augustus Malet to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lay, deceased: Ensign John Hinde to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Roper, promoted; Robt. Fred. Turner, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Hinde; Gentleman Cadet Wm M. G. M'Murdo, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Malet.

9th Foot—Lieut. Geo Alex. Tytler, from the 13th regt. of foot, to be lieutenant, vice, Deane, who exchanges.

13th Foot—Lieut. Wm. Deane, from the 9th regt. of foot, to be lieutenant, vice Tytler, who exchanges; Ensign Jas. Wm Forbes to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Newton, appointed to the 3d regt. of light dragoons; Fras. Grey Tidy. Gent., to be ensign, vice Forbes.

25th Foot—Second Lieut, Stanhope Mason Gildea, from the Ceylon regt., to be ensign, vice Hamilton, who exchanges.

26th Foot—Lieut. Chas. Shipley Teale, from the half-pay of the 66th regt. of foot, to be lieutenant, vice John Miller, who exchanges; Ensign John Wm. Johnstone to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Berner, appointed to the 3d light dragoons; Edw, Birney Parker, gent, to be ensign, vice Johnstone.

28th Foot—Ensign Robt. Baumgartner to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires; John Edw. Harryman Pryce, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Baumgartner.

44th Foot—Ensign Robert Stuart to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hadfield, appointed to the 3d regiment of light dragoons; Serjeant Major—Kipling to be ensign, vice Stuart.

51st Foot—Major Henry Knight, from half-pay unattached, to be major, vice John Flamank, who exchanges; Capt. Edw. St. Maur to be major, by purchase, vice Knight, who retires; Lieut. Chas, Augustus Arney to be captain, by purchase, vice St. Maur; Ensign Edmund Isham to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Arney; Carlo Arthur Hen. Rumbold, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Isham.

68th Foot—John Edw. Madocks, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Beale, who retires.

83d Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Rich. Jas. O'Flaherty to be assistant-surgeon, vice Knox, appointed to the 3d regiment of light dragoons.

84th Foot—Serjeant-Major James Farrell to be quartermaster, vice Watson, deceased.

96th Foot—Ensign Wm. Archibald Eyton to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Nixon, who retires; Hon. John Stourton to be ensign, by purchase, vice Eyton; Lieut. Morris R. Campbell to be adjutant, vice Nixon, who resigns

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ensign Edward Hamilton from the 25th Regt. of Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice Gildea who exchanges.

Brevet—The undermentioned cadets of the Hon. East India Company's service to have the temporary rank of ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining.—Gentleman Cadet Alex. David Turnbull; Gentleman-Cadet Alfred George Goodwyn.

Staff—Paymaster Hugh Percey Foster, from the 63d regt. of foot, to be paymaster of a recruiting district, vice Small, deceased.

Hospital Staff—Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals Frederick Albert Loinsworth, from the half-pay, to be deputy inspector general of hospitals, vice Doctor James Arthur, whose appointment has not taken place.

Memorandum—The appointment of Mr. Douglas John Dickinson to be ensign in the 7th regiment of foot, by purchase, as stated the *Gazette* of the 16th inst., has not taken place.

Exchange during the last month.—Bt. Major Hon. A. C. Legge, 1st life Guards, with Capt. J. L. Doyle, Unatt. Bt. Major Vivian, 7th Drags, rec. the diff, with Capt. Bushe, Unatt. Capt. Downes, 3d Drags, with Capt. Tritton, 11th Drags. Capt. Holmes, 2d Foot, rec. the diff, with Capt. T. H. Davies, Unatt. Cap, Hemmings, 25th F., rec. diff., with Capt. R. Jenkins Unatt, Lieut. Lucas, 7th Drag, Guards with Lieut. Greene, 3d Drags. Lieut. Tersse, 4th Drags. with Lieut Janvrin, 20th F. Lieut. Ferguson, 5th Drags, with Lieut. Mosley, 23d F. Lieut. Atkins, 6th F., with Lieut. Ogilvie, 46th Foot. Ensign Mostyn, 54th F. with Ensign Honeywood, 88th Foot.

Designation and Retirements during the last month.—Lieut.-Colonels—Green, 20th Foot; Hart, 54th Foot Majors—Campbell, 19th F.; Garvock, 62d F Captains—Doyle, 1st Life Guards; Lord Lovaine, Gren. Guards; Davies, 2d F.; Lonsdale, 4th F.; Corkran, 8th F; Treeve, 95th F.; Barclay, 99th F.; M'Millan, h.-p. Glengarry Fen, Lieutenants—Trapaud, 28th F.; Grayson, 63d F.; Macdonald, 89th F.; Hon. H. Coventry, R. Brig. Ens. Burmester, 61st F.

SUPPOSED STATIONS OF CORPS END OF 1837.—Gibralter—33d, 65th, 2d Batt, 60th, 82d. Malta—56th 59th, 47th. Ionian Isles—1st Batt. 60th, 53d, 78d, 5th. America—2d Batt, 1st, 69th, 37th, 14th, 89th, 66th. Bermuda—half of the 34th. West Indies—half of 34th, 8th, 52d, 64th, 24th, 76th, 36th, 67th. India—3d, 4th, 9th, 17th, 26th, 27th, 31st, 32d, 39th. 43d, 62d, 63d, 68th, 70th, 81st, 83d, 85th, 90th, 91st, 92d. Ceylon—18th, 75th, and half of 87th. Mauritius—half of 87th, 35th, Cape—12th, 58th, and half of 61st New South Wales—21st, 28th, 50th, 80th. The list is not perfectly correct, on account of the expense of moving regiments.—Thus the 31st is left in India, but it would be relieved in the course of 1838, as also the 39th and in time regiments would fall into their stations. Then the 66th, 3d, 26th, 58th, 61st. So that if seven regiments are embarked before the end of 1838, all will be square.—*U. S. Journal.*

It is in contemplation to alter the period of regiments serving in the colonies to three years on one station.—*Globe.*

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Brace, K. C. B., to be Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's ships in the Tagus. Sir Fredk. Lewis Maitland, K. C. B., to be Commander in-Chief of H. M.'s ships in the East Indies.

Captains—Francis Brace (1827) to *Donegal*. Thomas Maitland (1837) to *Wellesley*.

Commanders—Geo Tincombe (1825) to *Wellesley*. Samuel P. Pritchard (1834) to *Donegal*.

Lieutenants—James V. Baker (1820), James Augustus Mends (1836) to *Donegal*. T. F Birch (1831) to command *Lynx* (act.), v. Huntley, invalided. R. Phillips (1830) to *Sparrowhawk*.

Master—Wm. Sidney (1811) to Ariadne Coal Depot (in charge). James Sprent (1827) to *Wellesley*.

Second Master—G. H. Harper to *Donegal*.

Mate—Lord A. W. Beauclerk to *Excellent*. J. Cashman (Sup.) to *Hazard*.

Assist. Surgeons—Alexander Kilroy (1823) and R. D Pritchard (1833) to *Wellesley*.

Schoolmasters—Rainback, Lane, and Elwin (probationary) to *Excellent*.

Volunteer, 1st class—The Honourable Oliver W. Lambert to *Hazard*.—*Naval and Military Gaz. June 24.*

Captain—Sir J. J. G. Bremer, Knight, K.C.H, (acting), to *Hercules*.

Lieutenants—J. A. Bainbridge (1826). from *Talavera*, and Fred. Cannon (1832), to *Donegal*. John Bowden (1814) to *Victory*, v, Burbridge, gone to the Hospital. W. W. Chambers (1829), R. Symons (1837), and A. W Jerningham (1832) to *Wellesly*

Master—John Killock (act.) to *Cockatrice*. J. E. Mills (1829) to *Donegal*.

Mate—H. N Baker to *Britannia*. R. N. Floud to *Hazard*.

Second Master—Charles Parker to *Donegal*

Midshipmen—E. W. Vansittart and the Hon. Robert Boyle to *Wellesley*.

Volunteer—A. C. Birtwhistle to *Wellesley*.

Surgeons—Edw. Leah (1828) from *Talbot*, to *Blonde*. J. Houstoun (1824), from *Blonde*, to *Talbot*.

Assistant-Surgeons—A. Scott to *Britannia*. Evan Alexander, M.D., to *Royal Adelaide*. G. Osman (1836) to *Wellesley*

Pursers—E. S. Stewart (1806) to *Wellesley*. J. N. Jewell (1804) *Donegal*.

Clerk—E. Couch (Assist.) to *Russell*.—*Naval Military Gazete July 1.*

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May, 30th Downs, Roxburgh Castle, and Thomas Grenville, from Calcutta. June 2d At Gravesend, Castle Huntley, Jolly, from Canton. 7th off Falmouth Cornwall, Bell, from Saugur. 8th in the Downs Meldon, Hogg, from Bengal. do. off Holyhead Francis, Heath, from Madras. 9th off Plymouth Mary Ann, Tarbut, from Madras. do. at Liverpool Tigress, from Canton. 11th off Margate, Scotia Campbell, and Robert Small, from Bengal. do. in the Downs Carnatic, Brodie, Bombay. do. do. Duke of Buceleuch, Martin, and Richmond, McLeod, from Bengal. do. off Hastings Tigris, from Ceylon. 14th in the Downs Tropic, King, from Bengal. 12th Louisa Campbell, Price, from Ceylon. do. at Liverpool, Fatima, Feathers, from China. 13th off Dover, Royal Admiral, Fotheringham, from Bombay. 14th In the Downs, Capricorn, Smith from Ceylon. do. off Hastings, Brittania, Ferris, from Bombay. 19th in the Downs, Alfred, Tapley, from Madras. do. off Deal, Duke of Argyle, Bristow, from Madras. 20th off Portsmouth, Triumph, Green, from Bombay. do. off Portsmouth, Lady Raffles. Pollock, from Bengal. 21st in the Downs, Broxbornebury, Chapman, from Bengal. do. off Portsmouth, Moffatt, Bolton, from Bombay. do. in the Downs, Hashemy, Hyde, from China. 22d at Bristol, Victoria, Wilson, from Bengal. do. at Liverpool, Enterprize, Robins, from Bengal do. off Poole, Orwell, Lancaster, from China do. at Bristol, Canton, Mordaunt from Canton. 19th at Belfast, Fanny, Taylor, from Canton. 22d off the Needles, Duke of Northumberland, McCarthy, from Calcutta. do. off Plymouth, Cumbrian, Poole, from Calcutta. do. off Portsmouth, Mary, Castle, from Calcutta. 26th off Cowes, Rowley, McLachlan, from Bengal. 25th off Falmouth, Georgiana, Thoms, from Bengal. off Portsmouth, Mary Catherine, Campbell, from Bengal. off Kingsbridge, Malcolm, Eyles from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 1st.—Minerva, Ireland for Madras,—Seringapatam, Denny for Madras and Bengal.—13th Walmer Castle, Bourchier, Bombay—20th Whitby, Swinton 25th Raj Ranie, Phillips; and Arab Sparkes for Bengal.—28th, Lady Feversham, Webster for Bombay.—and 29th Repulse, Pryce for Madras and Bengal,

SHIPS TO SAIL,

FOR BOMBAY,—The Boyne, and the Malabar 10th July The Gilmore 12th July—and the Carnatic 6th August,

FOR CALCUTTA,—The Theresa 3d, July—The Sir Thomas Grenville 15th July,—The Madagascar 16th July—The London 20th July—The Lord Hungerford 26th July—The Cornwall, The Richmond, the Scotia, the Robert Small, and the Windsor 1st August. The Marion, 10th August and the Duke of Buccleugh, 1st September.

FOR MADRAS.—The Barretto Junior 15th August, Duke of Argyll, 25th August. The True Briton, 20th August.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The Roberts, early in August.

Passengers.—Walmer Castle, Major and Mrs. Sandwith, Miss Campbell, Capt. Morton, Lt. Stock, Messrs. Richardson, Hadow, Austin, Atkinson, and Hanley.

Per Repulse—Mr. and Mrs. Stalkart, and Miss Stalkart Major Trelawney, Hon. Major Upton, Captain Barrett, H. Ms. Lieut. Kirchiner Weaver, Hamilton, Pitman Otchet, Fairclough, Greaves, McNair H. Ms. Messrs. Miles, Sundes, Menzies, Asst. Surgeon and 300 Kings troops.

Per Lady Feversham.—Mrs. Aitchison, Miss Broadhurst, Miss Scriven, Major Aitchison, Captain Pottinger, Messrs. Steer, Read, Montague, Robertson Hale, Jones and Croker,